


An abstract geometric pattern composed of various shapes and lines in red, yellow, and green, set against a black background. The shapes include rectangles, squares, circles, and arcs, some with multiple parallel lines. The pattern is arranged in a grid-like fashion, with some shapes overlapping. The colors are vibrant and have a slightly textured appearance.

**Spectrum GREEN**



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# Spectrum GREEN

a new concept  
a new publication  
the new Ohio  
University yearbook

**Volume I, 1975**

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# Spectrum GREEN

The Ohio University yearbook — Volume I

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### EDITOR'S NOTE:

In behalf of the SG staff, I would like to express NO thanks to the following for their NON-support:  
The University Student Activities Council and ANYONE else who fought against freedom of the press on the Ohio University campus in 1974-75 and who, therefore, tried to prevent publication of this book —ed

# **REACTION**

## **THE YEAR OF THE CRISIS**

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**1975: THE YEAR OF THE CRISIS**

**AND A YEAR OF 'JUST OU . . . '**

1975: You might call it the year of the CRISIS.

For graduates at OU and all over the country, it was an employment crisis. For the university it was an enrollment crisis (among other things). For government it was the political crisis of Watergate and a food crisis threatened the world.

For America it was an energy crisis, an economic crisis . . . inflation, recession, depression . . . whatever.

For the freshmen it was a housing crisis (the 90-hour rule), for Harry Crewson it was an administrative crisis, for the supporters of the United Farm Workers it was a grapes-lettuce crisis, for the Student Governing Board it was an existence crisis, or a non-existence crisis . . . or maybe a "why bother?" crisis.

ONE OF the attitudes that was repeating itself as the year progressed was a sort of "looking back" to how the things of the recent past had shaped the present.

For example, refer to:

Bob Tkacz: "One could go on for maudlin hours over Vietnam . . ." (p. 28).

Gary Putka: "Not too many years ago when freshmen still came to the university with a blooming — even if naive — social consciousness, a pair of "enlightened" older students were discussing Southeastern Ohio . . ." (p. 116).

Gale Seider: ". . . when hometown friends ask me to profile an OU student, it's not so easy. To make it simple, many say everyone is from Cleveland, participates in spring riots and . . . four years ago this university had a reputation for "the biggest party school in Ohio . . ." (p. 124).

Noreen Wilson: "What will they remember? Perhaps playing Frisbee on the green, or cards in the dorm. The tough exam they aced, those miserable eight o'clocks and climbing the stairs of Copeland and Ellis Halls . . ." (p. 130).

Jake Newman: "'October 7, 1971: Athens, Ohio is shocked into Gay awareness . . .'" (p. 142).

Horace Coleman: "In that time so recent and so far away when blacks and many others were "voting in the streets" across the nation, colleges and universities were also polling places of opinion . . ." (p. 154).

AND LOOKING at the present problems, for example:

Jan Johnston: "Naming an interim president for a one year period as the university approached a crisis situation was no easy job . . . a campus turned its eyes toward Crewson in hopes that he would have the answers to the university's problems . . ." (p. 12).

Mark Payler: ". . . this may have been the last year the band performed under a restricted male membership . . ." (p. 40).

Margaret Van Demark: "With the famed drops in enrollment and the budget cutbacks, academic programs have been cut, instructors relieved of their jobs and courses eliminated . . ." (p. 168).

Dan Sewell: "1975-75 will not be entered into the annals of OU sports history as being particularly memorable. In fact, for the majority of OU fans, it will probably be remembered as a year of extreme frustration . . ." (p. 178.)

BUT THE whole year wasn't problems and hard times. There were all the traditional OU activities, as well as new events, making 1975 a year of "just OU." For example, refer to the rest of 1975 Spectrum GREEN:

**'We're Not Babies . . . Let Us Decide!'**  
**Freshman Dorm Frustrations**  
**End in Futile Efforts**





BY RON IORI  
PHOTOS BY BILL WADE

The Freshman Residential Program was one of those ideas that met with adversity from the word "go." And an attempt for change of the policies this year was inevitable . . . it was just a matter of how and when.

When the program was announced in the spring of 1974, students had spoken out against it, objecting to the idea of isolating freshmen from upperclassmen and to restricting freshman visitation rights.

The objections to the program stewed over the summer and through the fall until, during the second week of winter quarter, objections became actions. Prompted by Student Governing Board, freshmen spoke out in the form of meetings, petitions and protests which ended in a sit-in in Boyd Hall (West Green freshman women's dorm), the referral of 23 persons and no change in the freshman dorm policies.

Tuesday, January 14, SGB sponsored a mass meeting which was attended by about 225 freshmen. The group approved the idea to hold a vote in which freshmen could express their preferences for visitation hours. They also expressed willingness to attend an after-hours party to be held in Boyd Hall Thursday night if the current visitation hours were rejected in the balloting.

That night, University President Harry Crewson and several administrators had met until 1:30 a.m. formulating a statement reaffirming full support of the FRP including the restricted visitation hours which the president termed, "reasonable."

The referendum, in which 1549 freshmen or 72 per cent of the class voted, revealed that 1478, nearly 95 per cent of those voting, favored either full 24-hour visitation or 24-hour visitation on weekends with limited hours during the week. FRP hours were noon to midnight throughout the week.

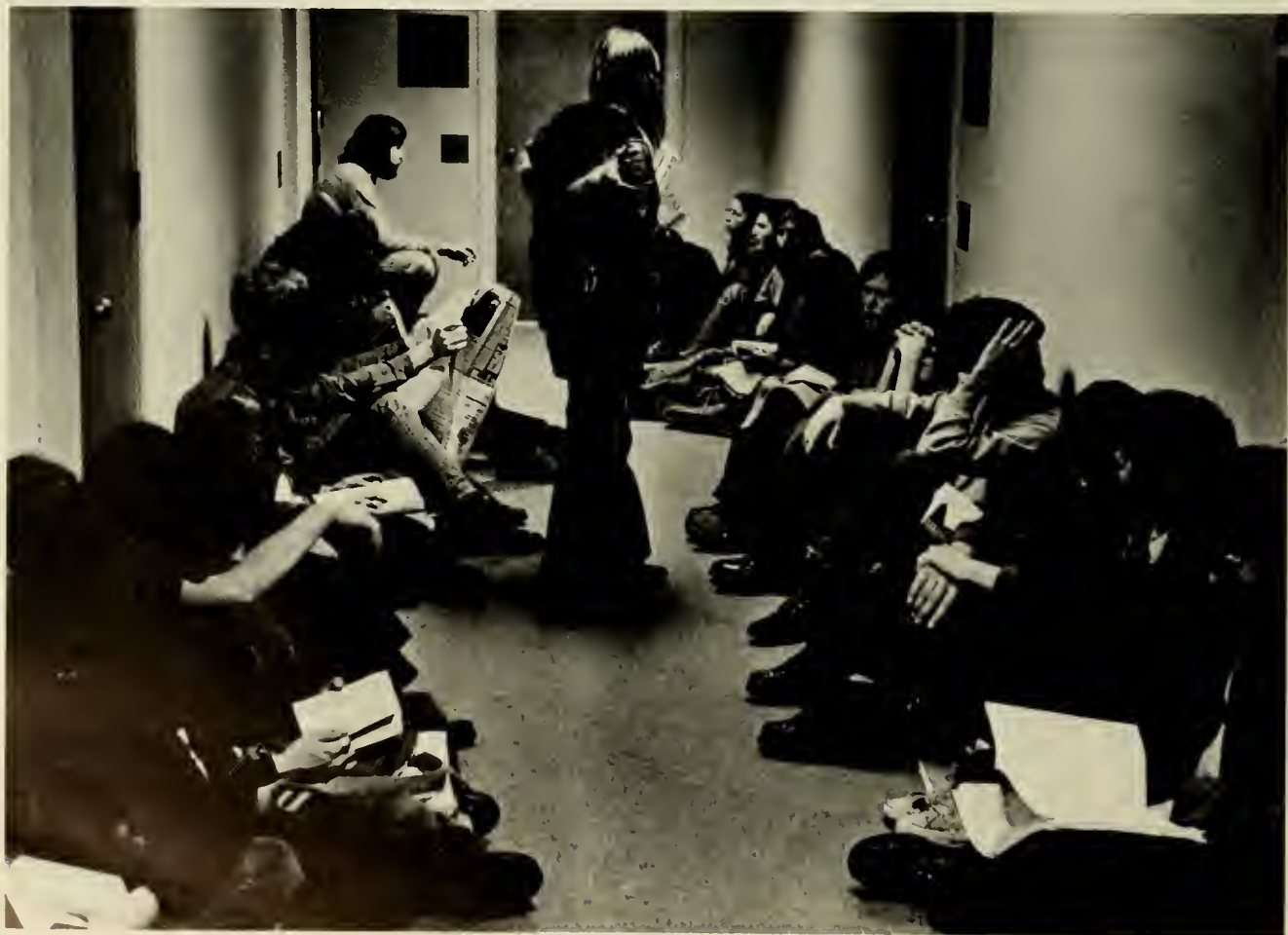


LEFT: Dr. Ronald Hunt, associate professor of government, expresses his views in favor of freshmen visitation rights at a rally on the College Green.

ABOVE: SGB Chairman (fall quarter) Bruce Mitchell asks for opinions at an organizational meeting to plan the sit-in.

RIGHT: Adrian Harpool, who replaced Mitchell as SGB chairman winter quarter, contemplates whether to continue the Boyd Hall sit-in or to urge students to disband.

BELOW: Students crowd the hallway outside of the residence services offices in Chubb Hall in a protest which took place prior to the Boyd Hall sit-in.





But the overwhelming freshman support for self-determination of hours apparently had a null effect on university administrators, who vowed to continue the FRP unchanged for the remainder of the academic year.

Crewson said, after meeting with representatives of SGB and the Freshman Inter-Dorm Council, which consisted of one representative from each freshman dorm, that he viewed the vote as, "only one part of the total evaluation which must be made of the FRP before changes can occur." Crewson also confirmed strict enforcement of the hours.

"Those who choose to violate university regulations will be reprimanded to the disciplinary procedures and, if found guilty, will be subject to being suspended from the university," he said.

The following day, SGB abandoned plans for the party, fearing that beer might be an added incentive drawing students to the party. Instead, the board announced the sit-in to begin at 11:30 Thursday night in Boyd Hall and

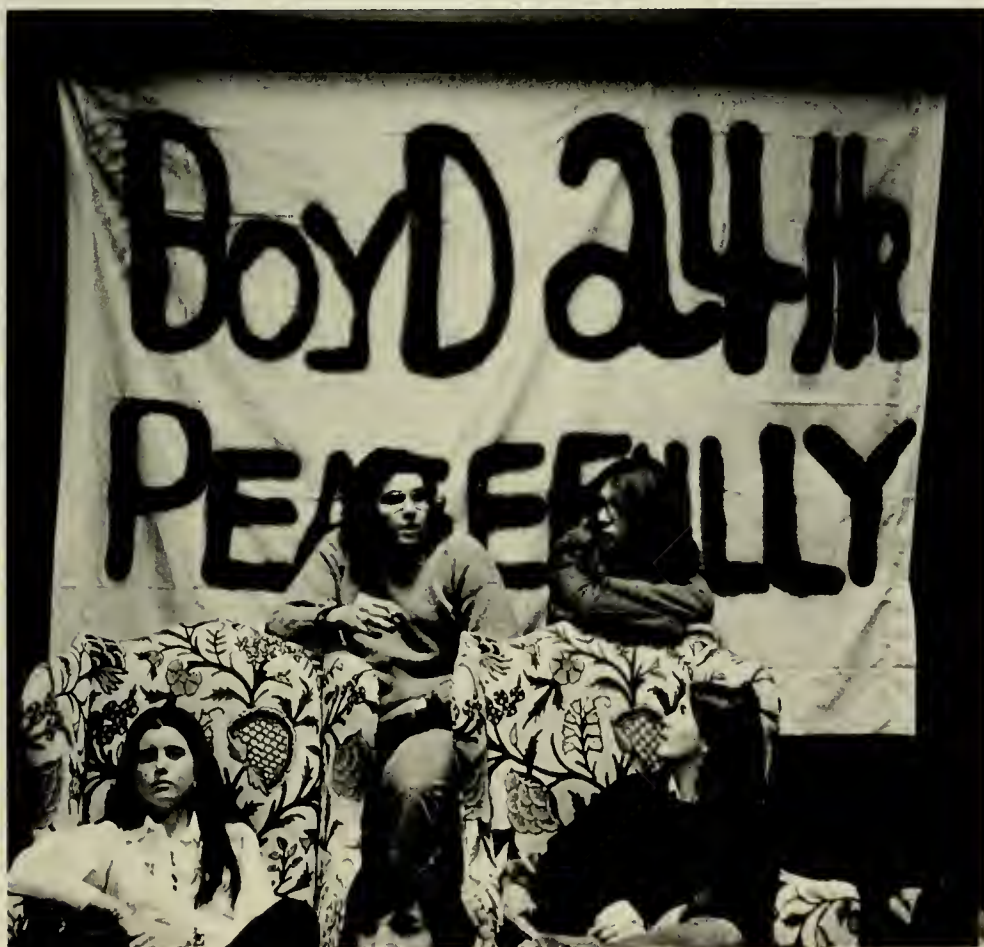
lasting indefinitely past midnight in order to violate the visitation hours.

Four hours before the sit-in, in a routine meeting, SGB voted eight to two in electing Adrian Harpool as chairman of the board in its quarterly elections. Harpool replaced Student Worker's Union organizer Bruce Mitchell.

Crewson, pleased to hear that the board had elected a new chairman, informed SGB member Jeff Mason to tell Harpool to call him. Shortly before midnight, Mason pushed his way through the sit-in crowd, estimated at 500 and growing restless, to deliver Crewson's message.

"Crewson said he was happy that we didn't elect Bruce chairman," Mason reported, adding that Crewson had commented, "I just can't talk to Bruce."

Harpool slipped over to Sargeant Hall and phoned Crewson, who reportedly instructed the newly elected chairman to order the group to disperse.



LEFT: Students pass the time during the Boyd Hall sit-in, which was organized with the intention of violating the restricted visitation hours.

RIGHT: Students cram into the main lounge of Boyd Hall in a protest which ended in a march to Cutler Hall.

BELOW: Tyrone Morris, director of residence life, told students to leave Boyd Hall, as they were in violation of university regulations.



Harpool declined, assuring Crewson that the demonstration was "peaceful and orderly. We are making sure that there are no hazards and that the aisles are open."

At 12:15, West Green Coordinator Paul Huntsberger, Director of Residence Life Tyrone Morris and Boyd Hall Resident Director Mary Carper silently toured all four floors, then returned to Huntsberger's apartment in Irvine Hall, next door.

They repeated the trek at 12:45, shortly after about 200 students dispersed from the lounge and into dorm rooms on request of Harpool and Mitchell.

Fifteen minutes later, SGB members walked the halls and requested all non-residents of the dorm to return to the lounge for a meeting to discuss the fate of the protest.

Only once did university officials present at the sit-in issue a warning to the students when Morris told the crowd at 1:15, "You are in violation of university rules and you are asked to leave the building."





After the students had regathered in the lounge, SGB control of the crowd eroded. An increasingly restless group, sensing that the protest was leading nowhere, favored the alternative of facing Crewson. They overruled an SGB plan to end the sit-in and hastily planned a march to the president's home on Park Place.

About 100 students braved the sub-freezing temperatures and arrived at Crewson's house at around 2:30 a.m., only to find the front door ajar and the house apparently empty.

One student pulled the door shut and the crowd moved on to Cutler Hall where the lights were suddenly extinguished. The crowd soon dispersed.

The next day, 23 referrals were drafted and sent to University Judiciaries. Nine of the 11 SGB members present were referred while other students were chosen on the basis of recognition by residence life staff members who patrolled the halls during the sit-in. Not all of those

students referred were active participants in the protest.

Only two SGB members, Mitchell and Andy Karp, were found innocent by a three-student hearing board, which every student was given the option to appear before, instead of Director of University Judiciaries Bruce Gaynor.

Sentences ranged from one to two quarter probations to disciplinary warnings. No one was suspended from the university.

Internal difficulties affecting the cohesion of SGB prevented the board from maintaining their involvement in the FRP issue. With the year more than half over, freshmen apparently lost interest in keeping up the battle for a change in visitation hours. Realizing that they would only be forced to comply with the rules for another few months, most became content to let the issue die.

Without the pressure from SGB and the freshman class, university administrators also allowed the issue to fade; no changes in policy were made and the FRP remained intact.

Decisiveness or Inaction?

## OU Turns to Crewson for Help



Dave Williams

ABOVE: Crewson in the President's office in Cutler Hall.

OPPOSITE PAGE: Crewson takes the oath of office on September 1, 1974 in the president's house.

BY JAN JOHNSTON

Harry Crewson's term in office will be remembered by students, faculty and members of the community as a period that was not marked by decisiveness, but rather by the calm dialogue that he created at the university.

The many unrests that his predecessor, Claude Sowle, faced in his administration seemed to come to a standstill when Crewson entered office, whether the reason being his failure to explore those issues further, or just the manner in which he approached them.

Crewson seemed to have had admiration and service from both the students and the community when he became interim president in the summer of 1974. Because of his long involvement with university-community relations and 25 years experience as an economics professor, his face was familiar to Athens.

Crewson was chairman of the Athens County Democratic Executive Committee from 1966-68 and the Athens City Council president for 10 years. He held the position of county commissioner for six months, resigning at the time he became the university's president. His associates have noted him for his rare ability to listen to all sides of issues, objectively, and then take actions.

Naming an interim president for a one year period as the university approached a crisis situation was no easy job, but the Board of Trustees decided on June 20, 1974, that Crewson, the only politician out of seven nominees, was to take over the duties of the resigning Sowle.

He entered the office faced with the decreasing enrollment, more budget cuts, demands by the Concerned



Dave Williams

Black Students for increased minority entertainment, a potential strike by the university's non-academic employees and a campus that turned its eyes toward Crewson in hopes that he would have the answers to the university's problems.

The fact that he was selected as an interim president had no adverse or any other type of effect on the way that he approached matters, in his opinion of his own administration. He did everything with authority and complete independence, he said.

Crewson said he never dreamed of holding such a position, especially when he began teaching at the university in 1949. His initial goal in office, he said, was to keep his total attention on the educational missions of OU. He wanted to encourage and sponsor the academic quality of the institution because, "that's what we're all about."

Keeping his total attention on the academic quality, Crewson made reductions in the 1974-75 budget and gave faculty

contracts without salary raises.

In the non-academic areas, he continued enforcement of the freshmen visitation hours policy, which caused much controversy. He made no decision in the grapes-lettuce United Farm Workers conflict; he simply had the salad bowls in the cafeterias marked "United Farm Workers" or "Teamsters' Union."

He discontinued weekly press conferences, open budget hearings and Open Line, the weekly radio-telephone talk show that Sowle had had.

He said he felt he was not as well qualified as the former president, who had started the Open Line program, because



of the short period of time he had been in office. He said he would be unable to answer some questions spontaneously, without being able to do research.

Public opinion of Crewson varied, some of the comments about him were:

"He's a low key person, which I admire."

"I'll at least say he sure did have a knowledge about his community."

"He let things stagnate that should have been taken care of, and used his interim presidency as an excuse for every long term effect decision that he didn't want to make."

"I could trip over him and not even know it was him, and as for what he's accomplished, all I see is salad bowls in the cafeterias marked 'UFW' or Teamsters.' "

"He didn't have the press conferences every week like Sowle did — which says something about the type of person he is."

"I frankly don't see what more he could have done."

When the time came for the presidential selection, Crewson's calm again prevailed. He never seemed to want to be considered out of the race, but yet never spoke enthusiastically about wanting to continue as president.

On April 29, 1975, the Presidential Selection Committee chose Charles J. Ping as the new president, leaving Crewson with four months until the end of his term.



Dave Williams

Jake Newman





Dave Williams

OPPOSITE PAGE ABOVE: Crewson during the opening of the Lindley Hall Student Center.

OPPOSITE PAGE BELOW: Crewson meets with Assistant Dean of Faculties Frank Borkowski and Executive Vice President and Dean of Faculties Taylor Culbert.

LEFT: Crewson comes from the President's Room in the Convo to watch the Bobcats play Miami's Redskins.



## UFW Supporters Bring California Heat to Cutler Hall

BY KEN LOVE

It was nearly 90 degrees in the fields of California's Imperial Valley the balmy spring day that Doug Van Auken and Steve Barnett, complete with signs, literature and friends initially perched themselves on the wall outside Cutler Hall.

Their presence there was an attempt to bring the heat of the California fields to the university administration as part of the Athens Citizens for the United Farm Workers' demand for the removal of non-UFW table grapes and head lettuce from university dining halls.

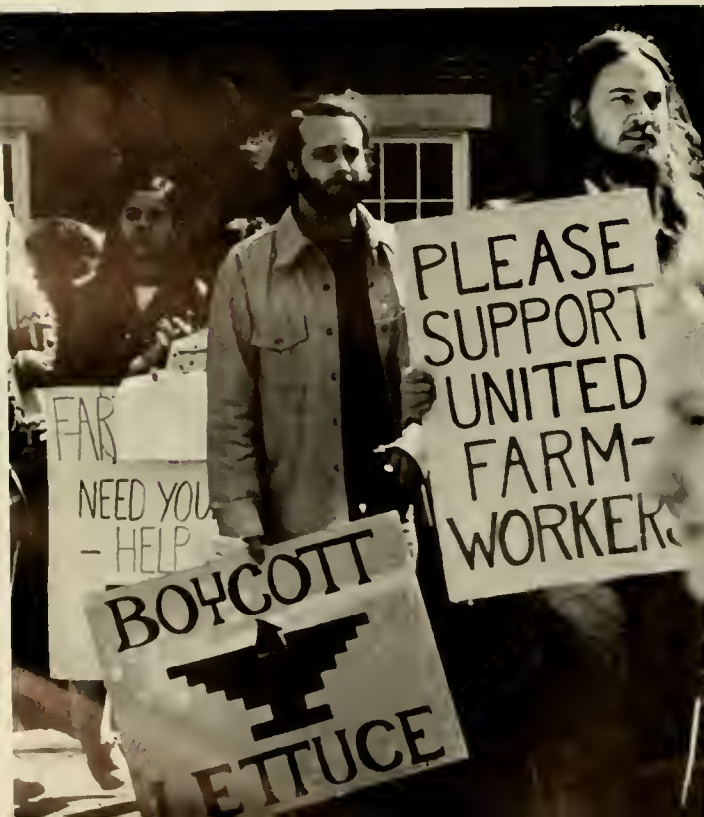
Their tactic was "an indefinite fast" and their specific target was university President Harry B. Crewson.

When their hunger strike ended 11 days later, three persons had been arrested, the university had polled students on their produce preferences and promises were made for revised policy; later, several students were suspended from the university.

BELOW: UFW supporters march on Cutler Hall, including SGB member Bruce Mitchell (second in line) who was eventually suspended from the university for his participation in the invasion of the building.

OPPOSITE PAGE: John Rosenbaum, a UFW supporter and a participant in the Cutler Hall raid, refused to leave upon the request of university security officers. Instead, he allowed his body to go limp, forcing security officials to have to physically remove him from the building. He was booked on charges of criminal trespassing and resisting arrest; he also was suspended from the university.

Jake Newman



Even more important, claimed Barnett and Van Auken, a large segment of the university community had gained "awareness of the situation in California and solidarity with the workers was established."

After all, they explained, Cesar Chavez, head honcho of the UFW and inspirational leader of vast numbers of Mexican-Americans, had fasted 21 days in 1968 to dramatize farmworker conditions in California.

Plans for the fast had been half-formed all through winter. During this time, negotiations with the university were being carried out by group president Pat Horner.

Horner, Barnett, Van Auken and another member of the group met with Crewson several times asking him to permit the group, with the Student Governing Board, to sponsor a binding referendum on the question of whose union grapes and lettuce would be served in the dining halls.

Crewson, however, echoing former President Claude R. Sowle, demurred, publicly stating that to take such an action would be an act of "politicizing the university community," something which he felt he was not in a position to do.

Crewson announced that the university would assemble an "opinionnaire" on the UFW question which would be distributed to students in the cafeterias. Crewson did not say who would be assembling the questionnaire or when it would be distributed.

The support group criticized Crewson's approach to the matter, denouncing him for not allowing "student input" into the decision.

They charged that the opinionnaire was likely to be a "contrivance" to reaffirm the university administration's position — that Teamster head lettuce and table grapes should be served.

Horner said in reply to Crewson's earlier statement against politicizing the campus that "the fact that the university currently purchases Teamster produce is a political act."

"How can he pretend to be so naive?" she asked.

With approximately 30 persons committed to fasting at least one day, Cutler Hall became home to Barnett and Van Auken.

Many persons supported the stand that the Farm Worker's support group had taken, and numerous persons, previously uncommitted, joined the Cutler Hall wall ranks.

On Wednesday, Crewson announced that the polling procedure would be carried out the following day.

Thursday was to be the big day for the group. With the opinionnaire set for distribution that evening the group decided to hold a noon rally on the College Green.

Speakers, including Professors Edgar Whan of English and Ted Hayes of government, Horner, Barnett and Van Auken of the support group and Mike Hunter, a local union leader, urged the crowd of about 200 persons to take action.

Near the end of the rally, Horner stepped to the dias to address the clapping, chanting crowd, suggesting that the rally was not really over and asking the group to join her in "marching to see Harry."





Lance Wynn

The crowd then marched to Crewson's Park Place residence. Many chanted, "Chavez si, Crewson no," and "Harry Crewson, we don't want to see your lettuce anymore." As something of a second theme, the crowd also demanded access to a copy of the opinionnaire so the group would be able to campaign effectively at the cafeterias that evening.

Van Auken approached the door to the home and was told by Martha Crewson that the president was not home at the time. Someone in the crowd suggested that Crewson might be eating at Baker Center. Unofficially led by several persons carrying red and black UFW flags, the crowd worked its way to Baker Center where the UFW supporters sat down to sing and chant some more.

One supporter, Joseph Brown, entered the building looking vainly for Crewson and emerged onto the porch overlooking the front entrance and hoisted a farmworkers flag on one of the flag poles.

Most of the crowd left after that, but about 50 persons crossed the street and marched to Cutler Hall. Crewson was not there either. A short meeting was held and it was decided to "go see (Vice President for administrative services William Charles) Culp," and attempt to obtain a copy of the survey. Chanting, "Let us see the survey, we want the survey," they climbed the stairs to Culp's second floor office and sat down on the hallway floor for yet another

meeting. While two senior administrators and three assistants left the floor, the group formally decided to split up, with half occupying Culp's office, as suggested by former SGB chairman Bruce Mitchell, and the other half campaigning for a favorable vote on the opinionnaire.

Assistant Director of Security William Kane quickly appeared on the scene, explaining that he was keeping an appointment scheduled for that time. Later it developed that this was not true, that Kane was responding to a call from Culp and that he had come to Cutler Hall specifically to see what the demonstration was about.

At approximately 2:35, two security investigators arrived and one started taking pictures of the chanting group. Neither official identified himself initially and one refused repeated requests to do so, saying, "I'm busy."

About 20 minutes later, Culp strode into the office, told the group and a security officer holding a tape recorder that the UFW supporters were disrupting university functions and ordered them to leave immediately.

All but three of the protestors walked out, chanting and clapping, while security officers arrested John Rosenbaum, Joseph Brown and Steven Stockfish, an Ohio State University student.

Rosenbaum, maintaining he would not consent to the arrest, let his body go limp. He was dragged out of the office, through the hallway, down the stairs and to a waiting police car.

A group of those ordered to disperse had gathered outside the building. A cry went up to "block the car," which inched its way through the crowd toward Galbreath Chapel and finally sped off to security headquarters, nearly running down several protestors in the process.

The three were then booked on charges of criminal trespassing and Rosenbaum was charged with resisting arrest. Later Stockfish was convicted and the rest forfeited bond.

Other charges were later brought against Brown and Rosenbaum, as well as Rick Swirsky, Andy Karp and Mitchell, all of whom eventually forfeited bond.

The survey was administered that evening and the results were announced Friday. It appeared to many members of the group that the UFW had won an "overwhelming victory." However, Horner was leery of the results.

"Since the survey wasn't binding and was confusing as hell, we are really cautious in declaring it a victory."

Crewson and his top advisers spent the following week deciding how to proceed in light of the survey results. It was decided to identify produce as Teamster or UFW, thus, "giving the student the ultimate choice."

Attention then focused on charges of regulation violations brought against Brown, Rosenbaum, Swirsky, Karp and Mitchell.

All were convicted by student hearing boards of at least one count. Mitchell, Rosenbaum and Swirsky were suspended from school for at least one quarter. The sanctions of Rosenbaum and Swirsky were upheld in principle on appeal, with Mitchell's appeal filed and pending.

The UFW supporters still claimed that the labeling of the lettuce did not meet with their demands and although the California heat visited Athens, the comfort of winter may be many seasons away.

## SGB Disbands



Cliff Page

# The End of Student Government at OU

ABOVE: Bill Serne (right), SGB member, counts votes in favor of disbanding the board.



BY ELLEN MILLER

When Jeff Klem announced his candidacy for an outside housing position on Student Governing Board, he stated that, if elected, he would introduce a motion for the board to disband itself.

"Cast a vote for Jeff Klem and cast a vote for apathy," he advocated. His rationale was that because SGB had been a meaningless organization for several years, and because such a small percentage of the student body voted in recent past elections, the board might as well not exist.

Klem was not elected.

But, on April 30, 1975, SGB did vote to disband itself by accepting a resolution which stated, "The administration is opposed to those who want to direct input on policy decisions. In other words, determinative student input is not desired, but ignored."

Only five of the originally elected 13 members were still on the board when the resolution was passed: Charles (Andy) Karp, Jeff Mason, JoAnn Jaffe, Timothy Hurley and Bruce Mitchell. Jaffe and Mitchell had run on the "action" ticket, along with Anita Taylor and Mark Satchwell.

The "action" ticket was headed by Student Workers' Union (1974) leaders, Mitchell and Satchwell who intended to get the board more involved in student issues.

Satchwell was elected chairman fall quarter and SGB began its involvement in the freshmen dorm controversy.

They led freshmen in the fight for open visitation, helping organize the Boyd Hall sit-in. By the time of the sit-in, the board had been through two succeeding chairmen, Mitchell who replaced Satchwell when he resigned and Adrian Harpool who replaced Mitchell at the beginning of the winter quarter.

During the sit-in in Boyd, nine of the 13 board members were referred to university Judiciaries for violation of university regulations.

The board was also active in the United Farm Workers support group, and that march on Cutler Hall resulted in

Mitchell's suspension for the university for two quarters.

SGB polled students on their preferences for a quarter versus a semester system, negotiated with Athens Mayor Donald Barrett on the housing code and assisted in the publication of a housing manual.

The degree to which these efforts were successful is questionable. On one hand, the board should be credited for getting involved in issues which concerned the majority of the student body of the university. It was an attempt to be representative of student needs.

On the other hand, sources close to SGB report that disorganization and personal biases prevailed in the board's operation.

Perhaps they were more concerned with issues than with operation; or perhaps they were more concerned with their own soapboxing than they were with acting as a liaison between students and the administration.

The members were elected by a larger voter turnout than had been recorded in years. Reportedly, 2679 students voted, approximately 20 per cent of the student body. In 1974, only 11.5 per cent voted.

There was, however, a rapid turnover among board members; some were terminated because of unexcused absences, some resigned.

And in the end, in effect they all resigned, decided that their efforts had been futile and that it was not possible for a governing board to function efficiently at this university.

Jeff Klem's campaign goals had been realized, after all, even though he had never been a member of the board. He responded by submitting a perspective to The Post, reiterating his original feelings and telling SGB members, "I told you so."

After the disbandment, a special task force was chosen to study possible alternative forms of student government for the future. At the close of the academic year, no decisions had been reached.

## Nixon Catches Up With Himself

# A Historical First: The Resignation Of a President

BY ELLEN MILLER

"This is the 37th time I have spoken to you from this office in which so many decisions have been made that shape the history of this nation . . ."

With that introduction, in his 37th speech as President of the United States, the 37th President of the United States resigned, a first in the history of the country and a decision which would shape the history that was so quickly shaping the nature of politics and the future.

In many ways, the nation breathed a sigh of relief. The man of whom they had been suspicious for so long was out and, although President Gerald R. Ford, Richard M. Nixon's successor, had been appointed by Nixon himself (another historical first which meant that an unelected man would be leading the country) after former Vice President Spiro T. Agnew resigned, the people wanted to believe in a leader again. So they put their faith in the new president and hoped that the long nightmare of Watergate had finally come to an end. Just how long that faith would last remained to be seen.

What brought about the resignation of a man who had sought the presidency his entire life and who had won by "the largest landslide in history" when finally elected?

Watergate had been trying to CREEP (pun intended) into the Oval Office ever since the first publicity on the "third rate burglary." Nixon had been steadily denying his involvement or any knowledge of the scandal. But when the Supreme Court ruled that Nixon must relinquish the tapes, it was only a matter of time.

On July 31, 1974, Nixon's lawyer, James St. Clair, received and read transcripts of three taped conversations between Nixon and Chief of Staff H.R. "Bob" Haldeman from July, 1972. The tapes showed that Nixon had, indeed, known about the Watergate break-in and had, in fact, suggested cover-up actions.

St. Clair, who realized the impact of the contents of the transcripts, contacted Alexander Haig, Haldeman's successor. They knew that the transcripts would soon become public; they decided that they must persuade Nixon to resign.

Nixon resisted. He pursued his cover-up to the end. But in a meeting with top-ranking Republican senators, including Barry Goldwater, Nixon was informed that his Congressional support was gone. Again he was advised to resign. On Thursday, August 8, 1974, Nixon notified Gerald R. Ford that he was about to become the 38th President of the United States.

For awhile, Ford was the epitome of the perfect president, the all-American boy, grass-roots, a family man, the



UPI Wirephoto/courtesy of the Athens Messenger

ABOVE: Former President Nixon and Pat stand together in the East Room of the White House where he made a farewell address to members of the White House staff. Nixon then boarded a helicopter for a short flight to Andrews Air Force Base where Air Force 1 was waiting to fly he and his family to San Clemente.

American dream. Perhaps the nation just wanted to believe in a man who fixed his own English muffins for breakfast or maybe that dream was reality.

But again, American hopes were shaken when Ford made his decision to grant Nixon, who had been named an unindicted co-conspirator, a "full, free and absolute pardon for all offenses against the United States which he has committed or may have committed or taken part in during the period from January 20, 1969, through August 9, 1974."

With that decision, Ford reopened the suspicion that had been cast over the office of the presidency and closed the door on the opportunity that Nixon would ever be brought to justice. He eliminated the chance for the judicial system of the country to work.

Popular reaction was that the entire situation had been arranged prior to Nixon's resignation. But some sympathizers advocated that Nixon had "suffered enough."

With the passage of time, the conviction of other Watergate conspirators and the realization of the nation's other problems, such as its economic situation, anxiety began to dwindle.

The crisis was over. It was time to move on.



UPI Wirephoto/courtesy of the Athens Messenger



UPI Wirephoto/courtesy of the Athens Messenger

ABOVE LEFT: A portrait of Nixon is being removed and replaced with Ford's portrait in the U.S. Embassy in Bonn, West Germany.

ABOVE: Nixon confers with Ford in the Oval Office and informs him of his coming resignation.





UPI Wirephoto/courtesy of the Athens Messenger

ABOVE: John Ehrlichman, former advisor of domestic affairs, found guilty and sentenced to two and one-half to eight years in prison.



UPI Wirephoto/courtesy of the Athens Messenger

ABOVE: H.R. "Bob" Haldeman, former White House chief of staff found guilty and sentenced to two and one-half to eight years in prison.



UPI Wirephoto/courtesy of the Athens Messenger

ABOVE: John Mitchell, former attorney general, found guilty and sentenced to two and one-half to eight years in prison. Mitchell told newsmen, "It could have been worse — they could have sentenced me to live with Martha."

H.R. "Bob" Haldeman. John Ehrlichman. John Mitchell. Robert Mardian. Kenneth Parkinson.

By the time they went on trial in Judge John Sirica's courtroom September 30, 1974, their names had been in the news for nearly two years. Most Americans were sick of Watergate by the time Richard Nixon's associates faced prosecution for conspiracy to obstruct justice. Though they wanted to hear the truth, for once and for all, they also wanted the whole episode to end. The Watergate trials, it seemed, were the culmination of the long, painful drama that had rocked the nation and caused the resignation of the President of the United States.

Richard Nixon was pardoned by his successor, Gerald Ford, and thus saved from being tried for any crimes he may have committed during his stay in office. His closest advisors, however, had been indicted by a federal grand jury, and ironically enough, the pardon of their former boss was the biggest issue at stake when the trial began.

Since they claimed to have been acting on Nixon's orders, the defendants hoped to be pardoned too. Though they formally requested pardons from Ford, they were not granted them. The defendants, however, also hoped that Nixon's pardon would force him to testify, since he could not claim self-incrimination on the stand. Some of them based their plans on his testimony, but as the former president's health deteriorated that fall, and it began to look like he might be unable to appear, their strategy shifted. They began to turn on one another, each desperately trying to save himself. The defendants made no attempt to deny the existence of a complex coverup, but each of them claimed either to have played a minor role, or to have been duped by the others.

The actual courtroom proceedings were unusual, to say the least. Often there were long periods of silence, when

judge, jury, defendants and spectators alike donned earphones to listen to the famous Watergate tapes, in their unedited version. The tapes gave an even more shocking picture of the coverup and apparently had a great impact on the jury. Some of the most damaging comments had been edited in the written transcripts, and Nixon, particularly, lost credibility. According to the tapes, Nixon, Haldeman and Ehrlichman had tried to frame Mitchell. Haldeman appeared as the real bad guy. Ehrlichman also seemed to have been misled by Nixon and Haldeman in some instances, but the testimony of Herbert Kalmbach severely damaged Ehrlichman's chances for acquittal.

Though Robert Mardian was not a central figure, several witnesses testified that he had cooperated in the coverup. It also seemed that Kenneth Parkinson, the last of the five defendants, was linked with payments of hush money.

Sirica was outspoken and sometimes sharp with the attorneys who argued the case for the defense. John J. Wilson, Haldeman's lawyer, particularly tested the judge's patience, and the two men had some stinging exchanges before the startled courtroom spectators.

Sirica's outspokenness created much controversy throughout the proceedings, and some heavy criticism from legal circles. Several lawyers felt his actions could be grounds for mistrial. However, since he usually confined his comments to times when the jury was not present, mistrial action would have been difficult. The lawyers of the defendants often seemed to be baiting the judge, in hopes that an outrageous comment in rebuttal would increase their clients' chances for a new trial.

Two months after the trial began, three physicians, who had been appointed by the court, presented their evaluation of former President Nixon's condition to Sirica. He might not be able to appear in Washington until February 16, they



AP Wirephoto/courtesy of the Athens Messenger

ABOVE: John W. Dean III, former White House aide.



UPI Wirephoto/courtesy of the Athens Messenger

ABOVE: US District Judge John Sirica

## The Watergate Gang On Trial

said, and definitely couldn't leave his home before the first of the year. Sirica, who had hoped to end the trial by Christmas, realized that waiting for Nixon to regain enough strength to testify would force the trial into the spring. He ordered the trial to continue without Nixon's appearance.

"I can't recall."

"I don't have the slightest idea, your Honor."

"I have no recollection."

On the stand Mitchell seemed listless and weak. Haldeman responded, "I don't recollect," 18 times in one hour. Ehrlichman was defensive and arrogant and Mardian made petty attempts at discrediting government lawyer Jill Vollner during his questioning. Parkinson claimed to have been just a gullible go-between.

John Dean, summoned as a government witness from prison where he was serving a one to four year term for his part in the scandal, displayed the same calm self assuredness he had at the Senate Watergate hearings the previous summer. The members of the jury later recalled that his incredible memory for detail and conversation had a great impact on them.

After eight weeks, lawyer James Neal rested the prosecution's case. He, Richard Ben-Veniste and Vollner had presented what most legal experts considered a devastating case against the five men on trial. They had called 30 witnesses, played 20 hours of tapes, and presented 130 documents. It began to seem that the only hope the defendants might have would be a hung jury.

The jurors were a mixed lot. Their average age was 52, and there were eight blacks and four whites. Occupations ranged from hotel doorman to Department of Agriculture official. There were nine women and three men. Since the trial lasted through the holiday season, jurors Christmas shopped accompanied by federal marshals.

During the fourth quarter of a tense Rose Bowl game on New Year's Day, the bulletin flashed on the screen — the Watergate jury had reached its verdicts. H.R. Haldeman, former White House chief of staff — guilty; John Ehrlichman, former domestic affairs advisor — guilty; John Mitchell, former attorney general — guilty; Robert Mardian, former internal security chief of the Justice Department — guilty; Kenneth Parkinson, former Nixon re-election committee lawyer — not guilty. Haldeman and Mitchell faced the stiffest sentences — possible maximums of 25 years each.

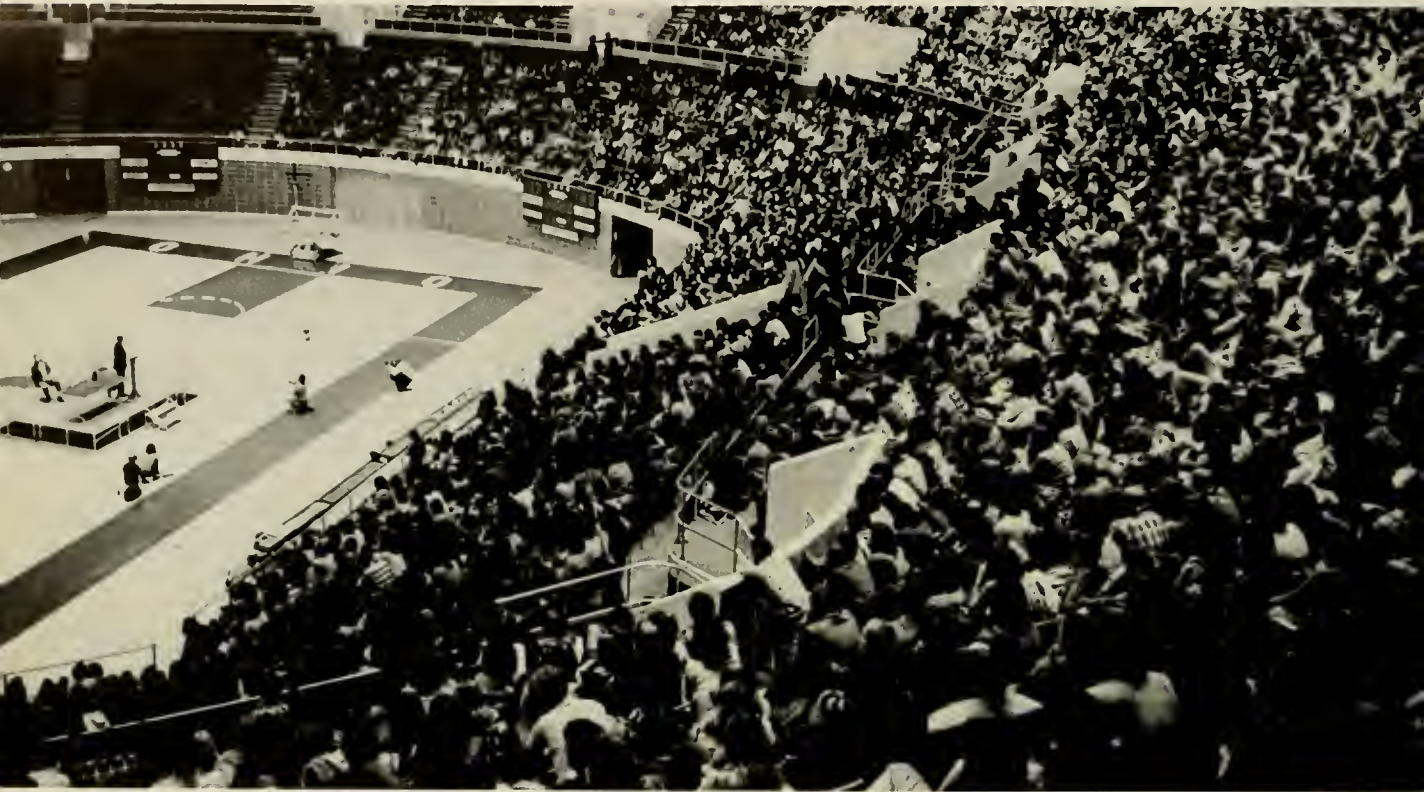
The guilty verdicts returned for all of his associates seemed to declare former President Nixon guilty as well. His health, which had prevented his testimony, had saved him from what no doubt would have been a grueling, humiliating examination during the trial. His pardon had saved him from prison.

Lawyers for each of the guilty men immediately began taking the initial steps in the appeal process. The defendants still stubbornly protested their innocence. They claimed that pre-trial publicity prejudiced the jury and the defendants apparently hoped that the appeal process would keep them out of prison for at least the next two years.

Two months after the initial verdict, Sirica sentenced the four guilty men. Ehrlichman, Mitchell and Haldeman each got two and one-half to eight years, while Mardian received a lighter sentence of 10 months to three years. Shortly after the trial ended, Sirica freed three of the witnesses, John Dean, Jeb Magruder and Herbert Kalmbach from serving out the rest of their prison terms. Though he would not elaborate on the reason for this action, the assumption was that Sirica felt the men had been manipulated by the top three (Haldeman, Ehrlichman and Mitchell) and had suffered enough for their transgressions.



# The Aftermath of One Man's Watergate



Dave Williams

BY JOHN KIESEWETTER

On an icy Sunday night, March 2, about 5,000 people trudged to the Convo to hear one of the most controversial figures of the decade, the man whose confession instigated the erosion of the Nixonian dynasty: John W. Dean III.

Flanked only by Kennedy Lecture Series member Greg Hill, the former White House counsel seemed dwarfed by the wooden stage constructed in the center of the huge auditorium floor. He faced an apprehensive, yet courteous gallery, a familiar setting for Dean ever since he faced the intense questioning of the Senate Watergate Committee on national television in the summer of 1973. Dean himself noted the similarity, referring to the half dozen student photographers sprawling and crawling before him.

"I knew it would be lonely out there," he commented, "because my testimony had to be that which would tarnish the office of the president."

OU was one of series of college campuses hosting the convicted Watergate conspirator for a fee, an issue in itself during Dean's lecture tour. Although he was paid the smallest sum here, \$2,760, about 50 protestors peacefully boycotted at the front doors of the Convo.



Rob Engelhardt

ABOVE: Dean told his audience that whoever had caused the famous 18-minute gap in one of the tapes must have been "someone who had not driven a car or operated any machinery for quite some time."





Rob Engelhardt



Rob Engelhardt

OPPOSITE PAGE: Facing an attentive and curious crowd, Dean devoted most of his lecture time to answering the many questions he was asked about Watergate and the Nixon White House.

ABOVE: Outside the Convo a small group of students protest against the convicted conspirator being paid for his speech.

LEFT: While being introduced, Dean finds himself in the center of a huge arena, before an audience of which he asked, "Do you want to talk about fees, or do you want to talk about Watergate?"

Dean catcutlatingly detoured any discussion on his stipend by stating his financial status.

"If I could speak for free, I would," he said. "It's just unfortunate that I can't come and speak for free. I have to make the best living I can for my family." He then asked, "Do you want to talk about fees or do you want to talk about Watergate?"

The audience lethargically murmured, "talk about Watergate," so Dean continued. But an almost subliminal intensity penetrated the arena as did Dean's resonant voice, that infamous voice from the tapes, which first warned Nixon that a "cancer was growing on the presidency."

Dean, a native of Akron, said little here that he had not repeated on the preceding string of campuses where shouts and demonstrations had interrupted or curtailed his remarks.

The American tragedy called "Watergate" that preoccupied the nation for two years and eventually brought down its highest elected official was "the worst

experience of my life, and possibly one of the best," said Dean.

"What would my perception of the government be, had we been successful with the cover-up?" he asked. Explaining the frame of mind that led the Nixon White House astray, the 35-year-old former aid said, "I got blinded by my own ambitions."

Dean, released from a federal minimum security prison after four months behind bars, touched briefly on the inner workings of the Oval Office, H.R. "Bob" Haldeman, Ronald Ziegler, John Mitchell, the White House taping system and his former boss. In one anecdote, Dean told how Nixon called him in for a staged conference on "the budget" for a group of college newspaper editors because the president thought the short-haired Dean "looked like a hippie."

Answering a question about a recorded conversation with Nixon about "getting" enemies of the administration, the former counsel said he was simply "kissing ass."

Dean previously had been scheduled to appear mid-February, but postponed all engagements when his mother-in-law died in California. At the conclusion of his tour, he returned to his west Coast home to write a book and several magazine articles. Now disbarred, Dean said he would like to pursue a career as an author while working to improve the nation's judicial system and other areas of concern.

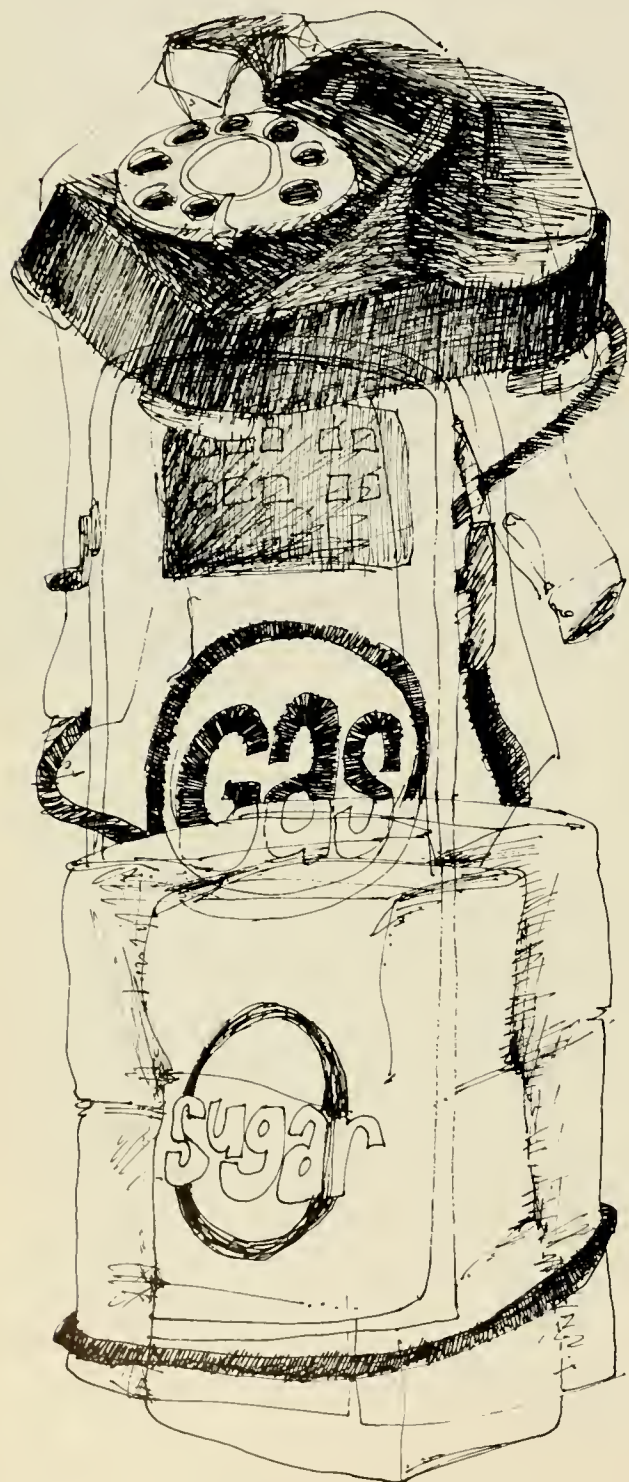
"What I learned in prison were the injustices of the criminal justice system," he said. "A young person was serving 10 years for possession of one ounce of marijuana, and I got four months. That is injustice."

Dean said his brief incarceration had little effect on his reasoning for not wanting to see a president behind bars. President Ford already eliminated the possibility by pardoning his predecessor, "without so much as extracting an ounce of truth from Richard Nixon.

"But who could wish any man to go to prison?" Dean asked. "I couldn't."

Kiesewetter, a 1975 graduate, was editor of The Post from February through June, 1975 and managing editor from September 1974 to February 1975. — ed.

## Inflation, Recession or Depression . . . Stop It, Whatever It Is!



BY JOHN MICKLOS

The economic outlook was bleak for Americans this past year. The combination of deep recession and double-digit inflation was devastating, and continuing concern about energy added to the problem. Also, President Ford's difficulty in working with a Democrat-controlled Congress did little to spur the confidence of the American people in their government's ability to solve these serious problems.

The worsening recession hit Americans hardest, as production fell and the Gross National Product declined steadily. Unemployment reached 8.2 per cent in January, its worst level in 34 years. Seven and one half million people were jobless, and bread lines appeared for the first time since the Depression.

The sharp decline of the automobile industry led to much of the unemployment. Tight money caused sales to drop drastically, and numerous plants were forced to either cut back production or close down entirely. At one point, 245,000 workers, 31 per cent of the industry's labor force, were out of work. Led by Chrysler, auto manufacturers tried to boost sales by offering cash rebates of \$200 to \$600 on new cars. This ploy was only partially successful, and the long-time outlook for auto sales remained dismal.

Spiraling inflation also put the crunch on Americans, as prices rose to staggering heights. Utility rates rose, accounting for much of the problem. Nationwide, the cost of electricity rose 20 per cent, and even higher prices were predicted for the future. Telephone rates, especially on long-distance calls, also underwent sharp increases.

Food prices rose less dramatically, but still caused consumer headaches. Many individual items shot up in price, and several in this category were staples. Sugar, for example, jumped from a price of 13 cents a pound to a high of 75 cents a pound before stabilizing at about 60 cents a pound. Other everyday items also became increasingly expensive, and Americans became ever more concerned about the high cost of putting food on the table.

The American dream became a nightmare for many families trying to make ends meet. Luxury items were omitted, yet families still had difficulties paying the monthly bills. Helpless against the combination of unemployment



and inflation, many people who had previously lived comfortably now had to tighten their belts just to break even.

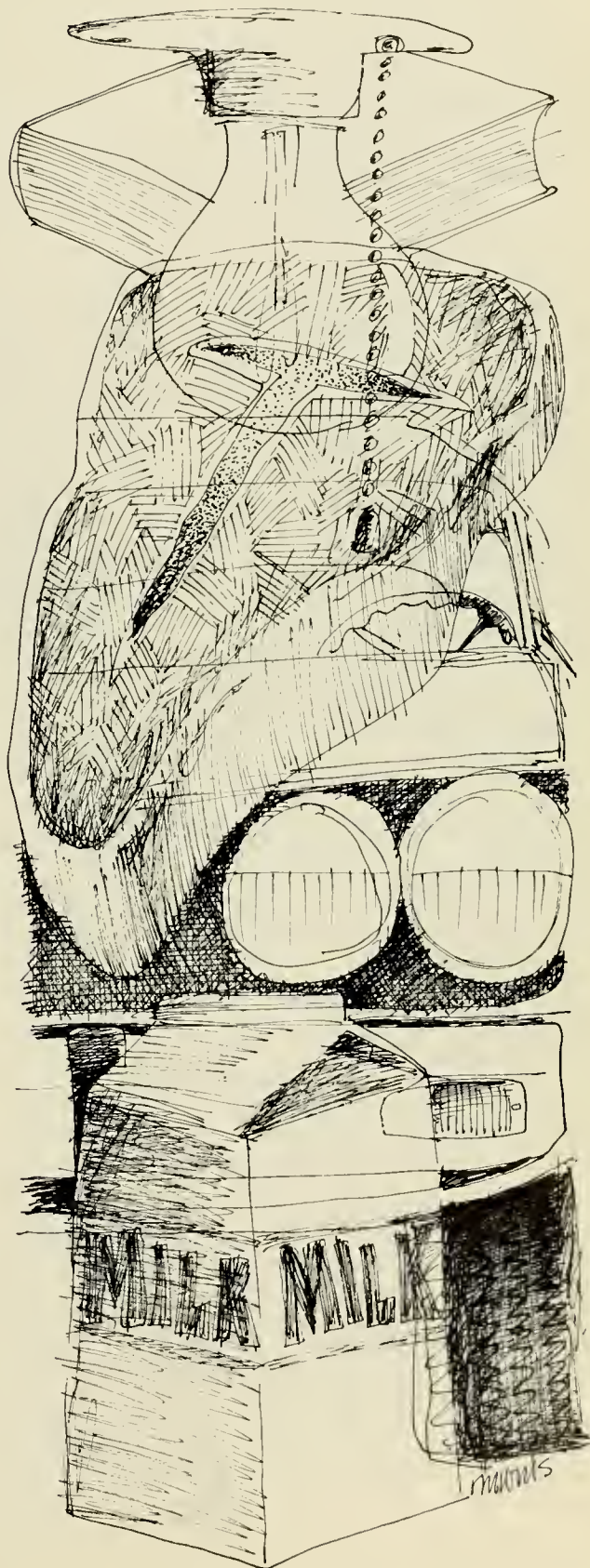
Economic forecasts for the immediate future provided little relief. It appeared that both unemployment and inflation were destined to get worse before they got better. The prospects for a quick upturn in the economy seemed remote, and people prepared for a long siege with hard times.

The energy situation continued to loom in the background as a potential source of disaster. Although gasoline was readily available at prices far below those reached during the Arab oil embargo, concern for the future remained. The constant uncertainty of the volatile Middle-East situation served as a harsh reminder of the long lines at gas stations a year ago. Consumers were further frightened by Ford's attempt to conserve fuel through a steep oil import tax, as they were already paying dearly for this necessary commodity.

Ford's efforts to establish a peaceful co-existence with Congress failed, and conflict ensued. His bill to tax imported oil was voted down overwhelmingly by Congress, as was his proposal to raise the price of food stamps. Many of Ford's other economic policies drew harsh criticism, including his plan for a tax rebate to encourage consumer spending. Congress favored a larger tax cut to be administered in a slightly different manner. Ford countered these setbacks by accusing Congress of being more concerned with censuring his programs than with taking constructive action to combat the economic dilemma.

Locally, the effects of the economic situation were very evident. The university made large budget cuts to make up the deficit left by steadily declining enrollment. The enrollment drop itself may be partially attributed to the high cost of education.

The immediate future gave little cause for optimism, and it appeared that tight money might remain a problem for quite a while. Americans have a reputation for standing firm in the face of adversity, and this year's economic crisis gave the country another chance to prove it.



## America Leaves Vietnam

# Retrospection of Our Longest War

BY ROBERT P. TKACZ

The end of wars in Indochina and the American involvement in those (no, they are not the same thing) would have marked the starting point for the volumes of thoughtful retrospection, unthinking recrimination and blamesaying that have traditionally followed this country's other military involvements. Would have — if our 20-odd years in Southeast Asia had been more normal, as normality in things like war goes. But it wasn't and not just because we lost this time.

Neither is this to say there hasn't been retrospection, recrimination and blamesaying. There has, almost for as long as American money or ambassadors or advisors or armies have been there.

From the advent of the American involvement in Indochina to the evacuation of the last 1,000 US embassy staffers on April 29, 1975, there has not been a moment when our policy was directed toward winning, at least under the normal definition of "winning" in things like war. We fought merely to stop the North Vietnamese from winning, not even to make them lose; the No-Win Policy.

If they'd only have gone back up north and left our dictator alone, we certainly would have stopped fighting and bombing them. But they didn't, so we couldn't until we were forced to.

Confronted with this analysis, many good and ugly Americans might agree with Senator Barry Goldwater who once suggested that civilians, which in this case is to say politicians, did not allow our generals the freedom they needed to "win" in Vietnam. Those same Americans might not disagree with the suggestions by General Curtis LeMay to bomb North Vietnam (and maybe the South as well) back to the Stone Age. We could have, you know.

So perhaps it is to our credit that some civilians, many of who were not politicians in this case, realized that if a country had to be destroyed to be saved from something, that particular form of salvation was not what it needed after all.

Nonetheless, it having been America's want to save peoples and countries once we had decided they needed



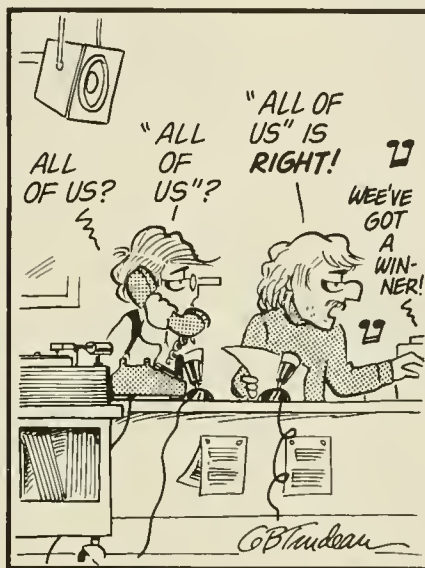
saving, regardless of their own particular opinions about their futures, the US took right up where the French quit.

From just 16,000 "advisors" in South Vietnam during President John F. Kennedy's administration, American involvement rose to a high of 543,400 troops in April of 1969 (excluding US forces in Thailand, and sailors off-shore). Then there was the bombing, which actually began in December, 1964. Who will ever remember "Operation Rolling Thunder?" Not the Gene Autrey movie about the Texas Range wars, it was the code name for the sustained bombing of North Vietnam.

Of course, bombs and advisors don't grow on trees, just generals. But never it let it be suggested that America doesn't pay for her wars with cold cash, among other things. It is doubtful, not to say irrelevant, that the financial cost of the US involvement in Vietnam will never be computed. Suffice it to note that by 1957 American aid to South Vietnam supported the whole cost of the Vietnamese Armed Forces, almost 80 per cent of all other government expenditures and almost 90 per cent of all imports to the country. But those bargain war days never last forever and by 1968, about the peak time of US involvement, the war was costing more than \$70 million per day.

One could go on for maudlin hours over Vietnam but that wasn't the only war in the hemisphere. There was Cambodia wherein American know-how and ingenuity





Policy.

Perhaps our greatest illusion was that the US cared more for what was going on in Vietnam than the Vietnamese did, that we could pay a higher price.

Ho Chi Minh had been fighting for Vietnamese nationalism since the end of World War II. In 1954 he defeated the French, and the leaders of American believed we could do what they, our allies backed by our money, could not. In 1966 Lyndon Johnson said, "I believe there is light at the end of what has been a long and lonely tunnel," and then shipped more troops to Vietnam to make sure it was our tunnel. It never was.

By 1970, Ho Chi Minh had been dead for three months. Johnson had been politically dead for more than two years, but Nixon had the key:

Vietnamization. The only trouble was the North Vietnamese had used it first.

The final flight of the Army of the Republic of Vietnam shocked and surprised many Americans. They had been told for years that we were winning or the ARVN was making progress, had finally become a real army. The North Vietnamese had always made more progress, but that wasn't what the government liked to talk about.

Retrospection can be very enlightening. In this country it occurs after baseball games, elections, beauty contests and final exams, so why not after the longest war we ever fought?

Recrimination can be fun. It too normally occurs after sports and political events. What is worse, the 1976 presidential elections offer a recriminator's dream, a prize to tempt the least acid-tongued politician who gets to heady a whiff of the White House.

Yet recrimination rarely deals with the facts, that would be constructive criticism and the facts of the US involvement in Indochina are so overwhelmingly criticizable that the task may never find a proper master. A compliment (reverse logic) may then be in order. For such, read of David Halberstan, the American journalist who spent most of the 1960's in Vietnam, and who wrote in "The Best and the Brightest" of the US adventure there:

"It was, in effect, brilliant planning which defied common sense."

accomplished in less than five years what had taken the US and France, with sundry assistance from South Korea, New Zealand, Australia and other nations almost 30 years to do in Vietnam.

Computers would have shown — and undoubtedly did — that there was no way the Khmer Rouge could win the Cambodian War. They had fewer and more ancient weapons, fewer men, no warplanes, no gunboats. Their only major ally was China, weakest of the Super Powers. People should leave war to computers.

Thus through the same bizarre, orientally inscrutable logic which "lost" Vietnam, (no one ever mentions when it was found) Cambodia which had been neutral, although used as a sanctuary by the Viet Cong, went American and "fell." Yet there were differences between these Indochina debacles which may be important, if not interesting in the arena of retrospection and recrimination.

Undoubtedly half-a-million or so American troops could have kept Cambodia non-Communist for much longer than the almost-five years between the US "incursion" there on April 30, 1970 and its evacuation on April 12, 1975.

However, involvement in a second Vietnam while the first one was still in full tilt was too much even for the most super of the Super Powers. Besides, there would always be a Vietnam as long as we wanted to spend enough lives, time and money to sustain a puppet-dictator: The No-Win



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# CAMPUS LANDMARKS



Joe Vitti

## DOWN BY THE TRACKS . . .

it's 9:05  
and stuck again  
prof wondering  
where I been —  
held up by a train?  
My how you jest!  
there goes another test.  
No trespassing  
says the sign,  
step on the tracks  
and you'll get fined.  
instead you hop on  
with your books at your side  
and it's around the bend you go  
for a little ride.



Joe Vitti



# WAR MEMORIAL . . .

mounting the three steps  
to the soldiers  
and sailors in defense.  
Effigy one  
with bottle of wine  
in hand  
while down  
below him on plays  
the band.  
Guitars a strummin'  
to songs  
for the mellowing out.  
as they pass the pipe  
at all hours  
of the day and night.  
Erected  
Anno Domini — 1893  
is getting harder to see.  
For it's every dogs  
final resting place —  
a giant fire hydrant  
to many a face.

Joe Vitt





Dave Williams

## SO ENTER . . .

So enter  
that daily  
thou mayest grow  
in knowledge  
wisdom  
and love.  
The words say so.  
Yet covered with banners  
they go unread  
as people below  
can be heard  
being said  
"Give to Cancer  
or Muscular Distrophy  
or to Friday night at the fights,  
that can't be seen on TV."  
While at the other gateway —  
the picture post card center  
that is used to impress  
future students from a far —  
is a black fraternity pledge  
standing at attention  
or a student snapping pictures  
of mom and the tulips  
as if she came down for some big convention.



Dave Williams

# UP, UP, UP . . .

climbing up  
miles of bricks  
you think you'll never stop hearing  
the sounds of your shoes click  
up what seems to be  
a 90 degree angled slope  
this hard core hill —  
you suddenly feel  
as though you're going to tip  
so you sit down  
on one of the many steps  
to take a rest  
and soon acquire  
many a guest.  
When it comes to walking  
your 10 speed,  
you're thankful for something

on which to lean  
as the cars slowly  
go groaning by —  
many of which  
choke and die.  
when you reach the top,  
all puffing and panting  
under your breath —  
you look at the person  
who is just starting down  
and quickly close your lips  
and smile  
as if embarrassed  
to let him know  
the workout  
your out of shape body  
has just gone through.

Dave Williams









Oh, Ewing. Oh! Oh!  
 You will be a parking lot or  
 Open air amphitheater.  
 Bunches of dirt are  
 Piled where you once graced.  
 Dark men exposed your dirty linen of  
 Poisonous Pigeon shit,  
 Revealed your inner walls.  
 Green blackboards and paint marks of staircases,  
 Than rammed them. Only  
 Immature male students watched the rape,  
 Grinning secretively. They snickered  
 As the tumescent crane,  
 Manipulating a swinging ball,  
 Probed your gored brick,  
 Set you up and knocked you down.  
 Your sagging, but still beautiful floors were  
 Popped into splinters. No amount  
 Of sentimentality will bring them back.  
 Steel jaws ripped your roof off.  
 Cupola and bell tower fell.  
 You were the baroque, pagan wonder of this little Greece.  
 You were graced, as if for saintly deeds.  
 With Christian stained glass.  
 But, you were excommunicated  
 By the unholy, Georgian  
 Trinity of McGuffey, Wilson and Cutler.  
 You died.  
 So must we go, maybe not by Acme, but by  
 Penultimate death.  
 So, we drip a tear for each  
 Poor human, who will  
 disintegrate like you.  
 We will remember,  
 Lying amid our rubble,  
 That is you had feelings,  
 Who would have suffered more,  
 Than Ewing Hall?

## EULOGY TO EWING

BY DANE MCCARTHY



OPPOSITE PAGE: The dust in the air made breathing difficult, and the eerie sound of toppling bricks was heard across College Green, attracting passers-by to stop and watch.

LEFT: Jon Malamatinis of Environmental Services inspected the barricades and fire hose stations behind the auditorium.





Dave Williams

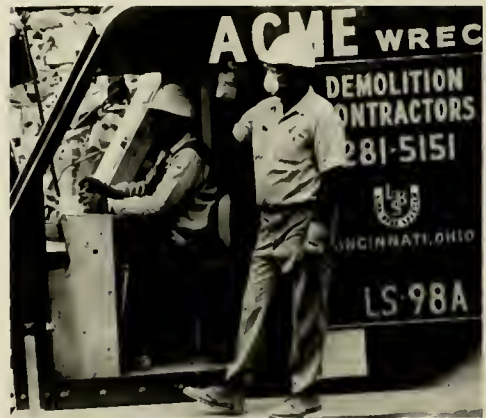
ABOVE: Before destruction of the building, workmen, such as Jack Russell, removed stained glass windows from the auditorium to be temporarily kept in the Trisolini Gallery.

ABOVE RIGHT: An open air amphitheater may eventually replace what here became an open-ended auditorium.

RIGHT: The foreman of Acme Wreckers supervised the loading of debris.



Thom Knapp



Thom Knapp





## Standing for 76 Years, Destroyed in 76 Days

In 1898 when Ewing Hall was opened, it was considered to be one of the most beautiful buildings on campus.

Designed by architect Samuel Hannaford, the plans for the building took about six years.

It was noted for its stained glass windows, whose fate at the time they were removed in 1974, was undecided.

Originally it served as an all-purpose building, housing a gymnasium, auditorium, classrooms, laboratories and administrative offices.

By 1974, these needs had been met by other, newer buildings and facilities. The Hearing and Speech Clinic, which had been in Ewing, was moved into Lindley Hall, and new plans were made for the deteriorating old building — this time to tear it down.

The operation took 76 working days, 107 calendar days from the time the project began on September 15 to its completion on December 31.

Ewing had changed with age and opinion. Beautiful in 1898 and ugly in 1974 — 76 years — it was gone in a matter of days.

Thom Knapp



LEFT: Vicious equipment was used on Ewing. The crane's job of clearing the debris was preceded by the swinging wrecking ball.

# Bandsmen View Past Glories and Controversial Future

BY MARK PAYLER

"Band . . . Attention! One, two, three!"

"Ladies and gentlemen, under the direction of Ronald P. Socciarelli, director of the Ohio University bands, we proudly present the 'most exciting band in the land,' the 110 Marching Men of Ohio."

"Band . . . forward march."

At the command of a lone whistle, the end zone explodes in a pulsating rhythm as 12 percussionists lead the rest of the "110" onto the turf. The entire crowd, by now standing, is offering the band a hand-clapping, foot-stomping reception as the "110" proudly march downfield to the sound of "Stand Up and Cheer." Individual personalities have been left behind, the men function as 110 tightly synchronized parts of a whole. Pride pours forth as they execute their dancing and marching routines.

"I can remember the first time I saw Ohio University's marching band. It was in the fall of 1960. The band, co-ed at that time, was performing on TV in the Sun Bowl. My first reaction was that I didn't want any part of it; they weren't very good," said Scott Merrill, lead tuba player for the Marching Men.

However in the fall of 1969, Merrill joined the band and now holds the distinction of being the oldest marching member in the organization. A lot has changed since Merrill first joined. It was co-ed until 1967 when the band became an all male organization.

"No more green blazers. No more chicks playing clarinets and trumpets and saxophones, etc. No more majorettes. No longer will we be able to watch a Valery Welch or a Joy Washburn strut her stuff and lead a unit of GOOD majorettes to entertain us at halftime . . ." stated an article in a May, 1967 edition of The Post (Welch and Washburn were majorettes in the 1967 band).



ABOVE: Scott Merrill, five year member.



Dave Williams





Dave Williams

ABOVE: The band boogies on the field while spectators boogie in the stands.



LEFT: 110 parts of a tightly synchronized machine gather for a pre-game pep talk.

Mark Payler





Dave Williams

Under heavy fire, the bandsmen built up an extraordinary marching machine, and in September of 1969 the name "110 Marching Men of Ohio" was adopted. The band became different.

"I don't know; we had something unique, something I felt. It was better than anything I've ever been in before. We were together all the time. We worked, ate, played and got drunk together. We even marched in the mud together," said Merrill. And so through rain and sunshine, the band knit itself together. A special kind of fraternity was established.

"It became us instead of I. There was a pride in our symbols (jackets, shirts) so we began to associate with these symbols," Merrill went on.

"Whenever two or three bandsmen got together, you could feel something exciting in the air." Some call it pride, others label it spirit.

"Togetherness" became the key word. "Together" into the 1974 season the band went.

At every home football game, the men in green and black marched down the Peden Stadium field. They had a unique marching style which, when mixed with their modern, contemporary sound, brought many standing ovations. At Kent State, Bowling Green and Cleveland Stadium the "110" were met by overwhelming and enthusiastic crowds. However, many bandsmen believe that the annual fall trip to various Ohio cities was the highlight of their '74 marching career.

"Our best show," observed Merrill, "was the concert we gave at the Ohio Theater in Columbus. We were right there in the backyard of our biggest rival, Ohio State. When I first joined, we were always in the shadow of the Buckeye Band. But there we were, in Buckeye country, performing to a sellout crowd, many of whom were hard core Buckeye fans. As best as I can remember," Merrill went on, "we received three standing ovations. Afterwards we went out in the streets of Columbus screaming, 'we're number one!'" Just what is it that makes the Marching Men so unique and successful?

"People can identify with us," said Ronald P. Socciarelli, Director of Bands. "Especially young people, and especially on the OU campus where students love the band because it's 'their' band." Students go wild when the band breaks into a dance routine.

"Our purpose is to entertain," Socciarelli said, "it's called showmanship. The band is more than a band; we're like the world's largest rock group, and that students and outsiders can associate with. Next year is going to be excellent, and students will still be able to associate with our organization."

What about the future? Although the title of "110 Marching Men of Ohio" will not change, this may have been the last year the band performed

OPPOSITE PAGE: Socciarelli  
readies the band to play the  
Alma Mater.



Mark Payler

LEFT: Chris Bumpass, Jeff  
Horn, Rick Vore and Mick  
Hockman prove that the  
"Magic is in the Dancin'."



Dave Williams



Joe Vitti

FAR LEFT: Wearing the  
highly visible gloves of  
the director, Ronald P.  
Socciarelli leads the 110  
through the difficult  
timing of a number.

ABOVE LEFT: Dancing is  
only a part of being  
the "most exciting band  
in the land."

BELOW LEFT: The Marching  
Men "funk-on-down to the  
capital steps at the state-  
house in Columbus.



Mark Payler





RIGHT: Sam Stewart

BELOW: A never-ending energy prevails among band members to create crowd reaction.

Rob Engelhardt

Dave Williams







Mark Payler

## Women in the Future: “Our Standards Will Remain!”

ABOVE: Antics among the 110 have no limit.

under a restricted male membership. A two year old law, known as Title IX, prohibits sex discrimination under any educational program or activity receiving federal financial assistance. This requires the band to recruit and accept women members in 1975-76.

The law could have gone into effect for the 1974-75 season, but was avoided by making the band an extra-curricular activity, without academic credit.

“This year was the best yet,” said Socciarelli. “A unified purpose, which didn’t have to be stated, kept that band together. They were there because they wanted to be there. It was great because they all wanted it to be great, and everybody understood. I didn’t have to give any psych speeches on why they were there. They had a job to do,” he added, “and they performed it to the best of their ability.”

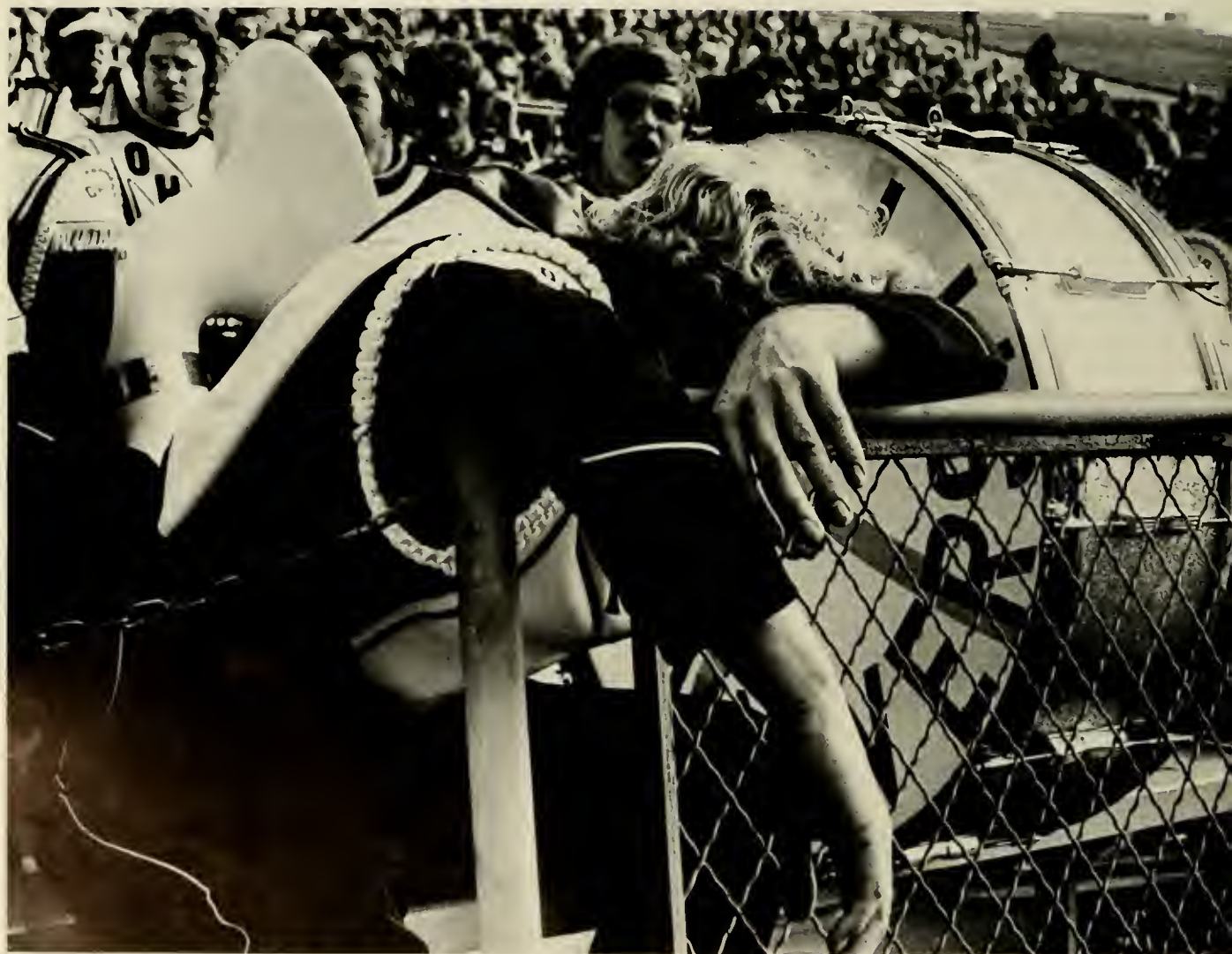
Although women will be recruited and given equal consideration for membership, musical and marching standards will remain the same.

RIGHT: What would you think if you passed this Greyhound bus on the freeway? That's what they want you to think.

BELOW: Tuba player, Rob Wagoner confirms a recruitment bulletin which stated, "the marching band is an athletically oriented organization . . . great physical stamina is needed to endure the marching, playing and physically demanding dance routine."



Mark Payler



Mark Payler





Mark Payler

Socciarelli made it clear that, "There is to be no tokenism in the selection of the 1975-76 members. If a woman earns the right and position to be in the band, she'll get the respect of the rest of the members."

Merrill agreed with Socciarelli. "Anyone who makes the band becomes special, including girls. I hope we get good people, honestly recruited and willing to work 110 per cent to do their best. If everything goes smoothly, the band will still remain excellent, as it has in the past."

One member stated the apprehensions of many members, "There may be problems, but only in the heads of the old men who don't want to change. I guess everything is based on the crowd's reaction to that first pre-game show. I just hope they don't 'boo' before they give us a chance."

No one is sure how the change will affect the "most exciting band in the land." Apprehensions, doubts, speculations and hopes are voiced, but only the future will answer if the "110" and their spirit and pride will be marching to the tune of a bygone — or just a different — drummer.



Rob Engelhardt

ABOVE: The 1974-75 band was the most unified, according to Socciarelli.

LEFT: Jim Warrick, Scott Mathewson, Doug Braun, Jeff Myers, Chip Thayer.





ABOVE CENTER: "A red-hot Bob cat Weenie for the lady?"

ABOVE: Even though the Weenie Man pushes his products with great enthusiasm, he has his own idea of what good refreshments are!

"I know you all  
got your liquor  
so you'd better  
get your mix!  
7-up and Coke,  
right here!"



ABOVE: Skip Wilhelm, the infamous Weenie Man, is better known by his Saturday afternoon profession than by his real name.



LEFT: Skip flings a "red-hot, third down, dad's weekend weenie."

"Alright  
all you Bobcats —  
you all got your  
Red-Hot  
Bobcat Weenies?"

# Selling Those Red Hots: These Are No Ordinary Weenies!

PHOTOS BY JOHN CURTIS

Sold Out  
Of Hot Dogs,  
But Not Out  
Of Humor

RIGHT: When the Weenie Man finally reaches the top of the bleachers, out of weenies of course, he takes a break to watch part of the game.

FAR RIGHT: I'm gonna make a deal with you . . . maybe half-price?"







OPPOSITE PAGE: Avoiding the charity seekers is part of getting across the corner of Court and Union.

ABOVE: Bob Tkacz will sell a copy of *Modern Sewage* to anyone. The publication was a one-time effort which "hit the streets" spring quarter.

ABOVE LEFT: Fruit and vegetable vendors provided everything from apples to squash.

LEFT: The Weeny Wagon — Skip Wilhelm's answer to Peden Stadium.





## *Street Vendors: Everything from A to Z*

|               |            |
|---------------|------------|
| Apples        | Nebo Flash |
| Bagels        | Oranges    |
| Charity       | Plants     |
| Dogs          | Quilts     |
| Entertainment | Recruiters |
| Fruit         | Salvation  |
| Gypped        | T-shirts   |
| Hot-dogs      | Uptown     |
| Ice cream     | Vegetables |
| Jewelry       | Weed       |
| Krishna       | X-walk     |
| Leather goods | Yesterdays |
| Modern Sewage | Zero       |



Bill Wade

# oblivion express



Bill Wade

OPPOSITE PAGE: An escape from the Court St. scene is up the alley to the Longbranch Saloon.

ABOVE: These two women leave the CI, causing the line outside to shorten as someone who was waiting gains admittance.

BELOW: The Frontier Room in Baker Center provides live entertainment and a congenial atmosphere with its rustic decor of wooden tables and chairs, and a fire in the fireplace.

BY SUSAN VAN HALA

The intermediary five-day cycle is finally over; it's Saturday night. So like every Saturday night in Athens when there is "nothing to do," hundreds of students decide to take a trip — Uptown. The business and entertainment center of Athens breeds confusion from the students first exposure to it: this town isn't down.

For some students the arrival of the weekend and temporary freedom brings about a Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde transformation. For others, the events of the weekend are but a mere extension of the week's activities — one of the major attractions for them being the party school reputation.

What happens Uptown on a Saturday night? In most cases the answer is, "I can't remember anything after the first hour." In spite of the fact that Athens is renowned for its numerous bars, a variety of activities other than drinking take place here.

Uptown offers a chance for the student to taste something other than starch, grease or hamburgers for the first time in a week. However, due to the shortage of restaurants, the student may encounter an overabundance of customers and a shortage of help that makes them reconsider the cafeterias (more money for drinks) or even McDonald's. At times it even comes to the point where the frustrated student must find another way to satisfy the palate. The gnawing hunger pains will then be relieved by more fulfilling entrees — Rolling Rock, whiskey, Mad Dog or a stop at the Deli.

Bill Wade





But then, restaurants are not the epitome of the Uptown we all know. One student aptly summarized Uptown on a Saturday night:

"It's bizarre, chaotic and repulsive but that's where everyone else is so you have to go."

The bars Uptown are reminiscent of a kaleidoscope where a slight movement in position rearranges similar objects to produce a variation of one pattern.

This description of the strip may be partially accounted for by the priming process. Consuming a case of beer, a fifth and whatever else is available with a few friends at home is a necessary preamble to the evening. By doing this, the student catches enough of a "buzz" to handle the Uptown crowds and saves some money. A case in point: Swizzle.

Growing tired of changing records and short of liquor, Swizzle grabs the old driver's license and this quarter's book money, and heads Uptown with the private partiers to confront what's left of the happy hour crowd, those who

got there for an early start. One of the major objectives for arriving early is the chance to make friends with the bartender in hopes of making sure they use a heavy hand throughout the evening.

Swizzle decides to start out the evening at a bar that appeals to the mellow (or perhaps more appropriately "burnt out") crowd who like to have a good time all time — the "hard cores." Upon entering the bar, after five minutes of waiting in line and five minutes listening to the underage delinquent in front trying to fast talk his way in, it looks like the people inside are competing with the old college trick of seeing how many people can be stuffed into a phone booth. However, the haze inside the head and the screen of smoke smother most perceptions of distance so everyone appears quite happy. At least until the second glass of beer is suddenly poured down someones back, then one begins to sense a hint of animosity.

After narrowly missing a head-on collision with a skidding human sopor on the way up to the counter for

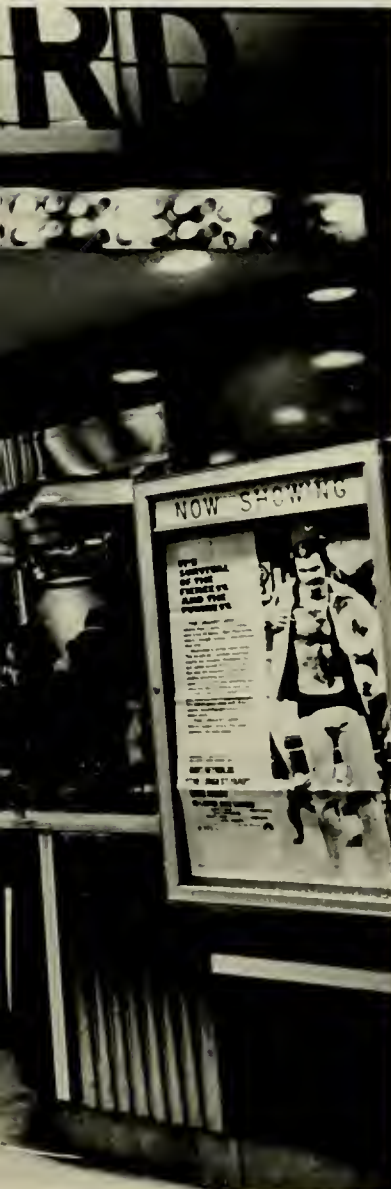




Dave Williams

OPPOSITE PAGE: Feature movies, such as "The Longest Yard," starring Burt Reynolds, played at the Varsity Cinema (pictured) and the Athena giving Saturday night Uptowners an alternative to the bars.

LEFT: Louie, the owner of the infamous Bagel Buggy, fixes "specials" for everybody . . . cream cheese and strawberry preserves.



Dave Williams

round three, the urge to move on takes over. Upon the discovery that the back door Press Card has been misplaced, Swizzle passes by the next line and considers going to the movies to yell out wisecracks, munch popcorn and occasionally watch the classic Clint Eastwood films. Finding the patterns and trails of the light bulbs on the marquee more fascinating, Swizzle decides to wait until the midnight movies, finding it sounds better than the hush screening of the skin flick where the unintelligible soundtrack is subtly supplemented by the music of wine bottles rolling down the aisles.

Moving on, poor dazed Swizzle must take great pains to avoid being run down by hot cars that belch out the mouths of alleys. If that danger miraculously is avoided, Swizzle must also take various precautions while toking up in the doorstops and alleyways. Other than holding an open bottle of liquor, the sweet fragrance is one of the quickest ways to attract the attention of the cruisers. It's also a sure way to test the strength of the new shop windows should an arrest be made.

While walking down the sidewalk crunching broken glass, cigarette cellophane and butts, Swizzle gets a waft of stale beer from a ventilator and blows in the door to be nearly overcome by the subtle aroma of perfume mixed with dancer's sweat and top-40 tunes. The flashy clothes betray a different type crowd, although the bar differs from the others only because of the black lights which prevent the occupants from noticing the cramped, bare, cold atmosphere.

Being loaded enough to dance now, Swizzle unwittingly





Bill Wade



Bill Wade

TOP: Cruising down Court St. on that Honda, it's easy to pass up that slow moving police car; this rider makes sure he waits for the light at the corner of W. Washington St. to change.

ABOVE: A simple game of foosball in the Long-branch can turn into an all night tournament.

becomes involved in the universal, full-time occupation of finding someone to spend the night with. This intriguing game of strategy is highly visible in all but its final stages. While one person tries to decide if a good relationship could develop the other tries to decide who is going to soak them for a few drinks and split.

While steering through a bumping dance floor and receiving four burns en route to the john, Swizzle stops for a moment to watch a student in similar condition devour their glass. Upon arrival, Swizzle discovers all the toilet paper has been used by the poor soul passed out nearby who just relived himself of dinner.

Feeling in need of some fresh air and a change of scenery, Swizzle manages to stumble out of the door with some help from friends, to be entertained by another derelict playing guitar on a parking meter. Being drained of reserve energy by five minutes of hysterical laughter, Swizzle wanders into a nearby shop to try out the pinball, air hockey and foosball games. The challenge of trying to muster enough concentration and coordination to win more drinks is almost as much fun as trying to argue the way out of paying later. Amateur "Tommy's" soon learn to appease their frustrations with the sparkle of tilt lights, or better yet, teach the machine its place by beating on it until it no longer eats the change of aspiring wizards. Tiring of this, an unintelligible jigsaw puzzle of words belies the need to satisfy the munchies at the Bagel Buggy.

Making a block every hour and a half, Swizzle finally runs out of bars and time and speeds home to a bottle of Bayer. The prospect of the crash is finalized when Swizzle discovers that the pizza can't be ordered — the only sign of where all the cash went being the roadmap eyes.





Bill Wade

LEFT: Alone in the crowd at the Frontier Room, with all the activity, is Saturday night the lonliest night Uptown?

BELOW: When the nights are hot, and the beer just doesn't flow fast enough . . . or maybe it's been flowing too fast, skip the glass and drink right from the pitcher.

BOTTOM: Sitting outside the Cats' Den on a nice night, these four fellows take a breather to see what they can see.



Bill Wade



Bill Wade



Bill Wade

ABOVE: John Bassette was presented in the Cavern by Center Program Board.

## The Concert That Wasn't

What happened to the days of the homecoming concert, a winter concert, a J-Prom concert and the annual (since 1971) Music Festival? What happened to James Taylor, Steven Stills, Crosby and Nash, Sly and the Family Stone, the Carpenters, Santana . . . ?

Money for one thing. Athens for another.

The riots which followed the Music Fest in 1974 apparently aggravated the university sufficiently because following that ordeal, it was announced, "No festival next year." That decision was maintained.

According to Jim Marchyshyn, president of the Pop Concert Committee, the lack of concerts this year was due to a lack of money to book the big acts.

"Besides, no groups want to come to Athens anymore. They can't draw a big enough crowd to make it worthwhile," he said.

He explained that both the PCC and Center Program Board had trouble locating acts which might be nearby on special weekends.

The alternative to booking big concerts was to book small concerts and have the event in Memorial Auditorium, as opposed to the Convo.

Souther, Hillman, and Furay and Pure Prairie League were the two mini-concerts this year. Both shows were reportedly successful.

PCC spokesmen said that the mini-concert program would be continued in 1976.



Bill Wade



Bill Wade

Bill Wade



Bill Wade



TOP: Guest fiddler Mary, from Kent State, performed with Pure Prairie League.

ABOVE LEFT: Another member of the Pure Prairie League during the performance of their hit song, "Amy" in the second mini-concert of the year.

ABOVE: Pure Prairie League received a tremendous ovation from the audience and did three encores.

LEFT: More Pure Prairie League . . .





Joe Vitti



Bill Wade



Bill Wade  
60

ABOVE and LEFT: The year's opening concert was one of two in a mini-concert series featuring the Souther, Hillman, and Furay Band.



Bill Wade

Bill Wade



Bill Wade

ABOVE and RIGHT: Also appearing with the Souther, Hillman, Furay Band was the Michael Stanley Band, natives of Cleveland.



# hello people

***" . . . done a gig in Athens just to put some food in my mouth . . ."***

From the Hello People's song, "Ripped Again."



Steve Brezger

ABOVE: Tasse, Sedita and Geddes are captured by Smart's fantasies about the opposite sex.  
RIGHT: The Hello People's master of faces, Larry Tasse.  
FAR RIGHT: Gregory Geddes



Joe Vitti



Joe Vitti



BY GREG THOMASON

Stories. Their pantomime tells stories. They sing stories. Their faces tell a story. They are a story. They are the Hello People.

Brought together by their common bond in music and a backer's willingness to spend the money, the Hello People got their start in 1967.

Much of their early history took place in rat-infested dressing rooms during periods of mere subsistence

when "everyone else in the boarding house was on welfare, but we could never get it." They were once the back up band for Todd Rundgren, a fact which they call, "one of the best kept secrets in the music world."

There was the crooked booking agent who disappeared with the money at a time when it was desperately needed, never to be seen again. And an earlier member of the group left because he could not

endure the hard times. Upon his departure he predicted, "When you guys make it, it's going to be one hell of a success story."

Starting in the days of Iron Butterfly and Jefferson Airplane, it was hardly a time for a group of white-faced, pantomiming musicians. They studied under Richmond Sheppard, a mime artist and instructor, who helped them to develop and refine a style of their own. And today that success story is just beginning to reach its peak.

Each member of the four-man group has a face of black mascara on a white base which he wears as his own. The face is intended to express his on-stage personality which uniquely corresponds with his off-stage personality as well. Acquiring these faces was done by experimentation, and changes were made frequently until each felt comfortable with his face.

Mime is an important part of the Hello People's act, but it by no means overshadows their musical ability. They span a range of music so diverse that they cannot be placed in any one musical category. They change from jazz to a perfect four-part harmony applied to songs of the 50's. The mime comes in between songs, and sometimes characterizations are withheld throughout the number.

OU was treated to four evenings of good music, and although Center Program Board had anticipated larger audiences, the Hello People were satisfied with the response they received.

Reflecting back on their hard times during one of the performances N.D. Smart III said, "we've been to Athens four or five times over the years and we've never been ripped off here. We like Athens."



Greg Thomason



Joe Vitt



Steve Brezger

ABOVE LEFT: N.D. Smart III prefers eyebrow pencil to the liquid mascara used by the others.

ABOVE RIGHT: Lead singer Robert Sedita  
LEFT: The Hello People maintain their individual on-stage personalities through the art of mime.





# Starting at the Beginning to End Somewhere Over the Rainbow

STORY BY ELLEN MILLER

PHOTOS BY DAVE LEVINGSTON

Linda sat relaxed, opposite me, her feet propped up on my side of the booth. She picked at the last piece of pizza.

"You know it's not all over yet," she told me, "tomorrow I still have to run around and return costumes, records and blah, blah, blah." Her makeup, shades darker than she normally wears it, was streaked from perspiration, and she was tired . . . yet an energetic glow surrounded her mood.

We had come directly from the performance of her senior concert, a requirement for all dance majors — a production which occupied nearly every waking moment throughout fall quarter and had been in the planning stages for a year.

Senior dance concerts are usually productions in which the dancer choreographs and directs a group dance and performs a solo of his or her own creation. For Linda, who is one of the most ambitious people I know, her senior concert was not about to be any small or routine production.

She teamed together with two other senior dancers, Beth Davis and Kim Tritt, to develop a seven piece show which had students fighting to get in the doors and standing on trashcans outside the Putnam gym-auditorium to see in the windows. Although originally scheduled for one performance Friday night and one performance Saturday night (December 6,7) a second Saturday night show was given to accommodate the excessive number of people wanting to see the production.

I had pushed my way through the crowd and presented myself to the doorman, explaining that I not only knew Linda, but I was there "on assignment." I almost didn't get in; while I was waiting for the doorman to verify the fact that I was supposed to have a reserved seat, I listened to the chatter among the people waiting outside.

"When is the Wizard of Oz thing on?" "Have you seen it?" "I heard it was supposed to be really good . . . ."

The "Wizard of Oz thing," Linda's group piece and the final number of the show was, in addition to everything else that it was, the most talked about dance of the entire concert.

Titled "It's Always Best to Start at the Beginning and . . ." the dance was a surrealistic adaptation of the Wizard of Oz. Opening with a soundtrack recording of "Somewhere Over the Rainbow," Judy Garland's voice was distorted and interrupted by somewhat strange electronic sounds as the



OPPOSITE PAGE: Linda (right) directs her dancers through one part of her group piece. The dancers were chosen through auditions conducted by Linda; Nancy Cohen (left) danced the part of Dorothy.

ABOVE: Linda Sohl, a senior dance major choreographed and directed a concert as part of her graduation requirements in the dance department. During rehearsals, Linda wears warm-up clothes to keep her muscles limber.



RIGHT: Linda, who decided on all the costuming herself, and made most of it, adjusts the dress that Nancy Cohen (Dorothy) wore during part of the surrealistic dance.

BELOW: Beth Davis (Tin Man), Linda (the Lion) and Kim Tritt (scarecrow) portray their characters soon after the transition from Dorothy's bout with the tornado to her experiences in Oz.



lighting changed and the audience viewed a series of varying slides on a backdrop screen.

Dorothy (Nancy Cohen), the Scarecrow (Kim Tritt), the Tin Man (Beth Davis), the Lion (Linda), Glenda (Marina Gobins) and the Munchkins were all there, weaving their way in and out of the multi-media fantasy that Linda had conceived and coordinated.

Work had begun during the previous year when Linda started recording her music and making the slides and the scratch film, a 45-second reel that ran behind a ballet scene in which the dancers wore florescent costumes in a black light.

Fall quarter had required bi-weekly rehearsals for the dancers to learn their parts and become accustomed to the mood of the dance. Due to the cramped conditions in the dance department, Linda held many of her rehearsals in the armory. As the quarter progressed, rehearsals were moved into Putnam gymnasium where the dancers put the dance into the actual performance space.

Sometimes crazy, sometimes strained, sometimes productive, sometimes frustrating — rehearsals were subject to Linda's demands and control. With previous experience in teaching to back her up, Linda worked with her dancers, individually and as a group, to achieve the



TOP: Bits of multi-colored paper on a slide formed the image of the rainbow which was shown on a screen behind the dancers. The slides changed throughout the dance to portray different aspects of the production.

ABOVE: Following a good rehearsal, Linda talks with her dancers as they prepare to leave; she stays to work on her solo after they are gone.

results she wanted.

She set the lighting and scenery for her pieces adjusting the placement of the projectors, screens and props, including a large wooden structure which was used in portraying the tornado specifically and, in general, transitions in time throughout the dance.

Most of the costuming was Linda's creation. She attached pieces of florescent tape to the tu-tu's of the ballerinas, braided a long yarn tail for her own Lion costume, fashioned an aluminum foil hat for the Tin Man . . . stitched, cut, adjusted and altered old costumes and clothing to outfit the entire cast.

"I rounded up one thing from one place and something else from somewhere," she told me. "Some of it I got from home, some of it I borrowed from other people, some of it I made."

"I was so busy getting things together for this thing, I hardly worked on my solo," she confessed to me. "How did it look?"

As most of the audience who had experienced the "Wizard of Oz thing," I was still thinking about all that had gone into the production of that dance. It took me a minute to think about Linda's solo.

"The funny thing is," she said, "hardly anybody even saw my solo until the dress rehearsal. Usually in the department, everybody sees you as you're working on something, but they hadn't seen mine because I just worked on it here and there at real odd times. I think a couple of people were real surprised when they saw it."

Appearing in a red leotard, with her waist-length hair uncustomarily hanging free, Linda danced to Stevie Wonder's "They Won't Go When I Go." Her concept behind the choreography was "circular time."

She seemed anxious to get some opinion on the concert as a whole. I told her that the entire show had been great.





ABOVE: Learning the part of the dance where Dorothy emerges into Oz with a scream, Nancy Cohen screams as she nearly falls on her first attempt

RIGHT: Accompanied by costumes and lighting, and a lot of practice, the stunt is done successfully during the actual performance.

Beth Davis' group piece, in which the dancers worked with cafeteria trays, was really entertaining . . . Kim's group piece was definitely the "pretty" dance. The duet done by Beth and Kim had struck me as being the lightest dance, and both dancers seemed to be enjoying themselves. But her "Wizard thing" was, without a doubt, the most impressive production I had ever seen.

I was amazed not only by the amount of work that had gone into it, but by the fact that anybody could get their head together enough to figure out how to put it all together.

"That amazes me, too," Linda laughed.

"In a way, I'm sorry it's all over," she said. "It's probably the last big performance I'll do at OU. I've been so into getting this done that I haven't really auditioned for a part in the winter concert and it will be the only other show all year."

Getting back to her solo, I told her that I had liked it. But being the perfectionist that she is, I couldn't entirely convince her that it was alright. But then, I'm not a dancer . . . or a dance critic; I just like dance because of the discipline and creativity involved.

Suddenly Linda put on her coat. Her brief span of relaxation was over . . . besides the pizza was gone and once again her mind was on to the things she still had to get done.

"Let's go," she said. "I have to get up early tomorrow and . . ."



OPPOSITE PAGE: Linda performs her solo to Stevie Wonder's "They Won't Go When I Go."





# A Look at Excellence

## A Flea In Her Ear



photo courtesy of OU Theater Dept



photo courtesy of OU Theater Dept

photo courtesy of OU Theater Dept

TOP, ABOVE AND RIGHT: The comedy, *A Flea in Her Ear*, was the second play presented to the OU campus by the Theater Department. Starring were Michele Benedict, Nathalie Blossom, Alan Safier and Tom Carlisle.



# A Championship Season

RIGHT: A Championship Season opened what was a "championship season" for the 1974-75 Theater Department. The play was about a reunion of what had once been a championship basketball team. Here the coach, played by A.C. Weary, experiences shooting stomach pains, one of the consequences of his apparent aging. Assisting him are former team members played by Richard Farrell (left) and Marcus Smyth. It is later revealed that Smyth has been having an affair with Farrell's wife.

BELOW: The old team doesn't seem to get along as well as it used to and tempers frequently flair as in this scene when Smyth threatens to slap his much-smaller teammate, played by Steve Klum.

BOTTOM: The team in one of their better moments of the reunion as they remember the only thing that they have left in common — their trophy and their championship season. (left to right) Weary, Smyth, Farrell, Klum and Michael Harron.



Mark Payler



Mark Payler



Mark Payler





Bill Wade

## Of Mice And Men

**BELOW:** Starring as Lenny in the John Steinbeck play, Marcus Smyth portrayed the mentally unbalanced but kindhearted migrant worker who always seemed to be getting into trouble.

**LEFT:** Lenny begs George (Tom Carroll) to tell him about the farm that the pair hoped to own someday.

**BELOW LEFT:** Lenny, who always liked the feeling of soft things, plays with the hair of one of the farmhand's wife (Nathalie Blossom). In his excitement, he eventually kills her, accidentally, and is forced to retreat to the woods. George finds him there and decides that in order to save Lenny from the future, he will put an end to Lenny's life; George shoots Lenny in the head and the play ends.



Bill Wade



Bill Wade

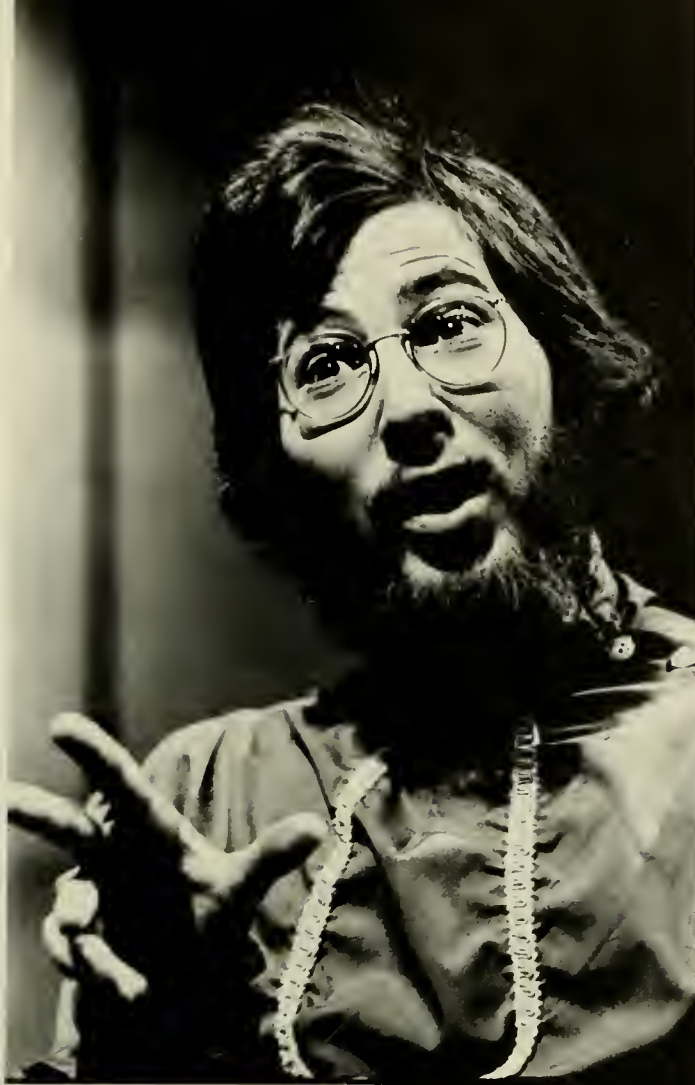


photo courtesy of OU Theater Dept

## The Seagull

LEFT AND BELOW: Starring in The Seagull are Julie Nesbitt, Dan Feldt, Alan Altshuld, Penelope Schnitter, A.C. Weary and Jay Perry.



photo courtesy of OU Theater Dept.



photo courtesy of OU Theater Dept



LEFT: Judas (Charles E. Cooper II) hangs himself in guilt following his betrayal of Christ, with the words from the original Weber-Rice musical, "I'm sick, I've been used."

ABOVE: The crucifixion of Christ (Howard Pinhasik), portrayed on a cross made of people, was one of the original ideas incorporated into the OU production of *Superstar*.



# jesus christ superstar



photos by Mark Payler

ABOVE: As Annas (Carl Hedges) offers "blood money," Caiaphas (David Toney, right) convinces Judas to tell them and one of the priests (John Kilpatrick) where Christ (left) can be found.

BY MARK PAYLER

Theater. That mysterious place where the past becomes the present. That fascinating place that weaves a cloak of fantasy around both audience and actor.

That magical place that can bring the Holy Land to the foothills of Appalachia . . . a lot of hard practice and many disappointing moments culminated on January 31, as the OU production of Jesus Christ Superstar became a success.

The actual work on the play began fall quarter of 1973 when then School of Music and School of Theater combined their resources and decided to do some sort of musical drama production. Superstar was chosen because of its popularity and because it would allow a wide range of students the opportunity to express their talents.

Early fall quarter of this year, the actual production work began. The actors met every night with Vocal Director Ira Zook to learn their lines and lyrics. Under the direction of Ernest E. Bastin, the Jazz Ensemble met daily to rehearse the instrumental music needed to accompany and enhance the musical drama performance.

The actors also trained for the ordeal and strain of performing the dance numbers. Choreographer Joan Wickstrom led the group in exercises to build their stamina. The simple ballet steps became rigorous body training movements and the production was soon in full swing.

RIGHT: "You say that you're the son of God in all your handouts — now is it true?" Annas, Christ and Caiaphas. BELOW: "Let the world turn without you tonight." Mary Magdalene (Gayetta Gehres) and Christ.

Bill Wade



Bill Wade



After Christmas break, Production Director Bob Winters got the various groups together and formed them into one functioning dramatic company. At first the actors tried to imitate the Broadway musical production of *Superstar*, something Winters did not want.

"The show is about young people," reflected Winters, "young people trying to find themselves by experiencing Jesus Christ. We geared the production to Athens, it has its own surroundings full of church camps where a lot of singing and dancing goes on, the same kind that goes on in *Superstar*. By experiencing things you find yourself. It's a logical extension of combining our surroundings and experiences with the script."

To many, *Superstar* reflected the whole human condition as it evolved around Jesus Christ. Winters explored with actors how they would react if they were to go through the actual situation. It was at this point that the actors realized that they had to create their own show and break away from the limitations of the Broadway version. They began to show honest relationships, what the entire story was about.

Winters added new dimensions never used in a religious drama before, most notably the use of humans as the cross on which Christ was crucified.

"I didn't want to do it like everybody else or there would be no point in doing it. I had to make sense of the script and then add ideas to make the script work," he said.

# who do you think you are?



Mark Payler

ABOVE: "So you are Jesus Christ. I am really quite surprised. You look so small, not a king at all."  
Pilate (Marcus Smythe) and Christ.



## \* Oktoberfest



Homecoming at OU means Oktoberfest, and this Oktoberfest was like those of the past four years — with the game booths, live entertainment, the rides, the beer drinking, pizza eating and sauerkraut eating contests, the October night sky and the crowds gathering behind Bird Arena.

Oktoberfest 1974 was hampered by the rain and seeming lack of interest on the part of the students. Sponsored by Center Program Board, the special weekend lost money, although, according to CPB President Grant Castle, they never intended to clear a profit.

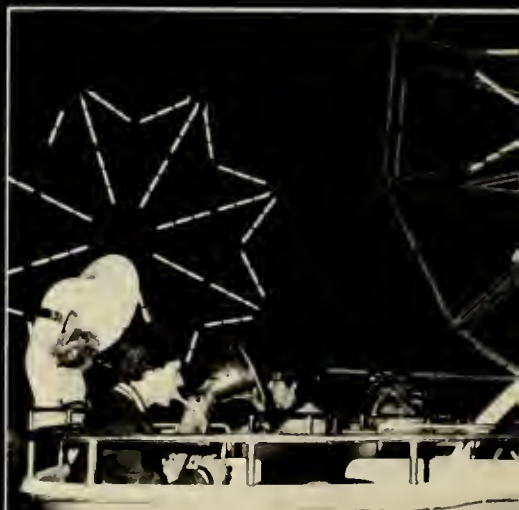
"The event is planned for the enjoyment and participation of students for homecoming," he said. The University Student Activities Council appropriated \$725 for publicity and to hire bands.

Although large crowds came to Oktoberfest, participation in the contests costing money was low. The rides, brought by Kissel Amusement Company, operated the majority of the time without riders.

Most students were attracted to the free entertainment: the bands, contests in which the participants received free food and drink, watching the Greased Pole Climb and listening to the band play as the 110 Marching Men boarded the rides with their instruments.

The winning booth, sponsored by Crawford and Pickering Halls, required the player to put out a candle with a squirt gun.

"Everybody gather round now . . . the beer drinking contest is about to begin . . ."



Joe Vitti



Bill Wade

LEFT: Chewing more than he can swallow, this participant in the pizza-eating contest wonders how he's going to get out of this.



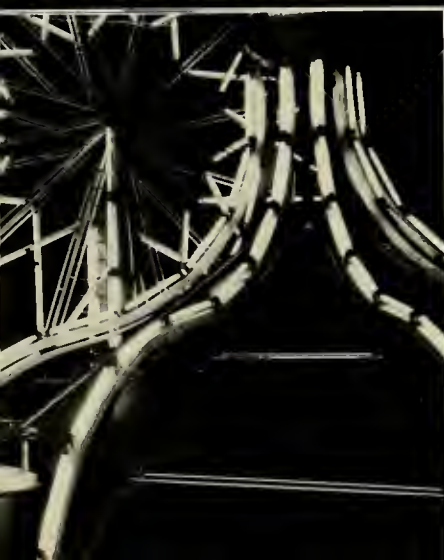
Bill Wade



Bill Wade



Bill Wade



Joe Vitale

ABOVE: Participation on rides was low as most students preferred to watch.  
LEFT: Band members march through Oktoberfest and onto the rides, entertaining themselves and the Saturday night crowd.





Joe Vitti

Jake Newman



Jake Newman

TOP: Joe enjoys the half-time antics of the Bobcat.  
 ABOVE: Dad tries to convince Judy that "this could be the time we win."  
 RIGHT: Trying their luck at roulette, gamblers realize that, typical of any gambling casino, the losers outnumber the winners.





BY JAKE NEWMAN

"All the bricks are laid wrong in Athens!" So begins another weekend for a "Dad" on his first visit to OU. Having navigated foggy weather during a three hour drive from Cincinnati, the College Green could be next to impossible. And for Joe Zuckerberg, a general contractor, it could seem radical. Daughter Judy doesn't try to defend it, and Joe lets the issue slide.

It's all activity, getting Dad into his room at the Convo, putting together a traditional Truedley welcome to the Dads, including the sale of green and white carnations, while punch, beer and chips are set out reception-wise for after the game.

Then it's to lunch with Joe at Boyd Cafeteria. Not the experience of a lifetime, but he enjoys the meal.

Then the unveiling a new TV, and it becomes apparent that reception from the dorms is the worst in Athens. So at half-time, with victory stacked over Marshall 13-0, Joe drives uptown to buy a pair of rabbit ears. While Judy is mulling the cider, he sets about the impossible task of bringing in a picture. He manages to get reception on Channel 12. It looks good.

Downstairs, Dads are coming in from the game. Most are going for the cinnamon cider and passing up the cold kegs. The carnations are not selling real well, but every father there warms to the glow of willkommen. Judy, as part of the welcoming committee, worries.

To beat the crowds that Judy speculates will be at the OU Inn, they go to dinner early. This is the treat some students get for putting up with a father all day. And the sky's the limit.

After that, Joe gets to see the reserve room in the library where Judy works, the Varsity Show he missed at half-time and then on to the Casino in Irvine Cafeteria.

For every one of your own dollars at the Casino, you receive \$1000 of play currency, so this is not the kind of gambling that wrecks families. They ride out their luck together as it takes them perilously close to the poor house, and then seems to promise galaxies.

They retire at about midnight; Joe

## \* Dads' Weekend



Jake Newman

gets a taste of dorm life and in the morning they bid goodbye with, "Until Thanksgiving!"

ABOVE: After fiddling with the rabbit ears for a while, Dad begins to wonder if he still can "do it myself."

# \* Sibling's Weekend



Lance Wynn

ABOVE: Those students who shared Sibs' Weekend with a brother or sister said later that the weekend was all too short, even though it seemed all too long before it began.

Baker Center is the scene of duffle bags, suitcases, packages and guitars as sibs pile out of buses after their long rides from home.

Over 200 students waited for the arrival of the buses, which were late — as usual. Students who would be showing their sibs around for the first time were excited. Others, whose sibs had visited in previous years, grew impatient waiting, and went inside Baker Center for a beer.

"Let them stay out in the cold for awhile."

When the buses finally arrived, the noisy, gathering students crowded around them, waiting for their brothers and sisters to come out.

Plans for the weekend had begun over three weeks ago as students searched The Post for ads about the weekend's entertainment.

"What? No concert!"

What to do with a sib for a weekend? Students asked friends if their brothers and sisters were coming and what ages they were in hopes of matching up sibs of the same age.

If that didn't work out, there was always uptown. "NO DRINK" was marked on the hands of the sibs, while older brothers and sisters went to the bar and brought them drinks.

"Maybe they'll get drunk and fall asleep early."

The dance floors were crowded with kids as they boogied with friends, brothers and sisters and some with the blind dates that had been arranged for them.

Many of the sibs staggered home at two or three in the morning; some had to be carried. Two nights of heavy partying sent the siblings home to their parents with baggy eyes, unrepeatable stories and a hangover to cope with at school Monday morning.





Dave Williams



Lance Wynn



Lance Wynn

TOP: The buses from Cleveland finally arrive bringing sibs loaded with all their paraphrenalia for a big college weekend.

LEFT and ABOVE: The weekend ends much as it began, in front of Baker Center alongside a bus, this time saying goodbye.





Rob Engelhardt



Rob Engelhardt



Rob Engelhardt

## \* J-Prom

Remember When  
J-Prom Rules Were the Rules?



Rob Engelhardt

LEFT SERIES: Mark Metheny had J-Prom audiences roaring with laughter with his version of the "all-nighter" in the skit, "Remember When Time Ran Out?" presented by the DU's and the Pi Phi's.

ABOVE: J-Prom judges sit at the skit line in the Convo on opening night. They docked one skit over 300 prints, however, it still emerged the victor: "Remember When A Man's Home Was His Castle?"

The traditional and unique to OU J-Prom was turned into a controversy this April when the Fiji-Alpha Gam skit won first place, even though they overspent the \$400 budget.

In previous years this violation would have been penalized with disqualification, according to J-Prom Chairman and Center Program Board Vice President Nadine Lomakin.

"It was only \$12; we couldn't see disqualifying them for such a small amount," Lomakin said. "If it would have been for \$20 or something then maybe we would have."

Instead, the J-Prom committee and judges docked the skit a total of over 300 points and they still emerged the victor.

Named "Remember When A Man's Home Was His Castle?" the skit centered around an imaginary kingdom where the Queen (Sue Russell) was supreme, and fierce enough to scare even the somewhat tame two-headed dragon, who danced in front of the castle to the tune of "Tea for Two" as the King (John Cassese) and the Magician (David Braunstein) watched from the drawbridge, horrified.

The skit also won awards for best scenery, best music and songs.

The second place skit was "Remember When Man Landed on the Moon?" by Sargent Hall and the Chi O's. Third was "Oh, You Remember When . . . Did I Remember Something?" by the Phi Tau's and the Fuzzies.

Other skits were "In 2075 Remembering When Life Was a Test in 1975." (Boyd and Irvine Halls); "Remember When Time Ran Out?" (DU's and Pi Phi's); and "Remember When Mickey Was a Sickey?" (Lambda Chi's and Phi Mu's.)

The traditional performance of the skits on the greens was forced indoors by the rain. Wednesday night the skits were performed in the Convo; Thursday in Bird Arena.

Cast members contended with slippery floors and poor acoustics, in addition to sound system foul-ups which left the Fuzzies and Phi Tau's waiting for over seven minutes while their sound was being fixed, and the DU's and Pi Phi's singing without any accompaniment.



Rob Engelhardt



Rob Engelhardt

TOP: Alpha Gam's Amy Hazen, Chris Shannon, Kathy Munro and Karlyn Jacobs sit in the living room of the Fiji House during a rehearsal break.

ABOVE: "Help us save the school we love," plead the Phi Tau's and the Fuzzies in the final scene of their skit.

RIGHT: During a practice, Diane Gemin, one of the Alpha Gam costume designers, helps fix one of the Knight's horses.



Eve Williams





TOP and ABOVE: The main attraction on Mom's Week- and is always the Flea Market in Bird Arena where local vendors, junk collectors and would-be salesmen display their wares, hoping to make some sales. Mother and son examine some of the "antique" glassware that is displayed, and another woman, carrying her poodle, takes a look at a decorated rolling pin, while the afternoon crowds fill the building.



# \* Moms' Weekend



ABOVE: Winning J-Prom skits performed on the College Green for mothers at around noon on Saturday.



PHOTO BY JOE VITTI



# Watergate and Women's Rights Lecturers Highlight Some of Year's Issues

Suppose you were asked to make a speech on a college campus. What would you talk about? It would have to be something of interest and concern to your audience: perhaps some kind of an issue.

Watergate seemed to have an effect on everyone and was at least a subject that most people were familiar with. According to the speeches made by guest lecturers this year, the Watergate scandal and women's rights were the major issues of the year.

Gerald F. TerHorst was welcomed to campus as the first Kennedy Lecture Series guest of the year and the man who had resigned his position as President Gerald Ford's press secretary after Ford had pardoned Nixon for any involvement in Watergate.

"The Nixon pardon told the country more than it wanted to know about Ford," TerHorst told the Memorial Auditorium audience.

Jane Galvin-Lewis, a black feminist who traveled to Athens with 38-year-old feminist and president of Ms. Magazine Gloria Steinem, also mentioned Watergate in her talk about feminism.

"There were no women or blacks involved in Watergate. They were excluded from the inner circle of power which is bad, especially where money is concerned," she said.



Jake Newman



Jake Newman

Steinem, who also spoke on feminism at the same Memorial Auditorium Student Lecture Series sponsored event, agreed with Galvin-Lewis, saying, "Women are given jobs to do what men throw out. Women's work is shit work. It is not the nature of the work that is important but the fact that society does not reward women's work is what is important."

Galvin-Lewis also equated sexism with racism, and said, "Black women are carrying a double burden."

Angela Davis, a black woman, echoed Galvin-Lewis' concerns about black women in a lecture she gave as part of US Day of International Women, during spring quarter.

The former philosophy professor (at UCLA) and Communist Party member since 1968 told a standing room only crowd in the Baker Center Ballroom that black women are at the bottom of the ladder.

She cited facts from the 1970 US Census that 20 per cent of black women are domestic workers and making an average income of \$1,000 annually.

OPPOSITE PAGE: Jane Galvin-Lewis and Gloria Steinem . . . April 3, 1975.

BELOW: Gerald F. TerHorst . . . October 10, 1974.



Rob Engelhardt



"Do we have to wonder why the average life expectancy of the domestic worker is 52 years?" she asked.

Bernadette Devlin, who classified herself as a pacifist socialist spoke about the Irish Wars in a Student Lecture Series presentation. The 26-year-old Irish Catholic who became a member of the British Parliament at the age of 21 compared the civil rights struggles of Ireland and the United States.

"The only difference is that yours is a struggle between races and the upper class and ours is a struggle between religion and the upper class."

Katherine Graham, a woman who, because of her position has not been forced to be concerned with class struggles except from a news standpoint, talked to journalism students and faculty at the annual School of Journalism Banquet about the things that have been of concern to her.

The publisher of the Washington Post and the owner of Newsweek Magazine told her audience that Watergate brought a reassessment of the responsibilities of the press.

"The turmoil of the past few years has caused us to question long held values. Openness, accountability of government and the rule of law are under question."



Joe Vitti

RIGHT and BELOW: Bernadette Devlin  
November 5, 1975.



Joe Vitti



Dave Williams

ABOVE RIGHT: Angela Davis . . . May 26, 1975.

RIGHT: Catherine Graham . . . May 8, 1975.



Greg Thomason



# The Post: "Built in Cynicism" Draws Criticism

STORY BY ROBERT P. TKACZ  
PHOTOS BY GREG THOMASON

Security: not a terribly complicated looking word, but ask 10 people in Athens what it means and you'll get eight Schultizian vagaries, one ontological discourse (a grad student) and an, "I don't know man." Continue the quest and it will become undeniably apparent that whatever "security" is, it wasn't abounding in Athens this year.

Daily, The Post chronicled a university's painful search for the basic foundation for security — the leadership of a permanent president — as well as the admitted inaction of an interim one. It reported the continuing uncertainty of the university's financial state and the plethora of programs designed to solve the enigma of why the student enrollment continued to decline. The Post presented the daily history of a university which, Athens National Bank President B. Tad Grover suggested, "is rapidly coming to a critical point of survival as we know it."

While the news columns and pictures reported the insecurity around it, the newspaper itself was more than an observer. The story of The Post between the lines was one of The Post's own uncertainty and the results of criticism and problems it experienced as an integral part of that struggling university.

"Criticism of The Post has become louder and from more directions and from more credible sources than in the past, and it would help The Post to pay heed to this," Don Craig, assistant to the vice president for academic services, observed.

Athens Mayor Donald L. Barrett recalled during an interview, "I've had people come in and say, 'As mayor, can't you do something about that Post?' I say no."

Charles F. Harrington, university director of information systems, who many would describe as one of The Post's prime "victims" this year, warned, "There are people who absolutely despise The Post and would do anything to get rid of it."

Harrington, a 10-year-member of the university community says he has kept a copy of every issue of The Post for the last four years and "for as long as I can remember, there have been things in The Post which irritate people."

Journalism is not a profession of popularity and Posties of recent vintage learned this early, possibly only second to the realization that their job was to present the news, whether it is the plans for construction of 16 new dormitories to house a burgeoning student population, or the loss of 2,000 students over 12 months.

As the university's financial situation deteriorated, criticism of The Post grew.

"Ask around the state why people aren't sending their children here," Grover suggested. "They'll tell you it's because of The Post." The complaint implies that The Post caused the enrollment decline, forced the university to raise its fees to the highest for public universities in Ohio, somehow desired to bring about the death of the institution of which it is an intrinsic part.

Asked to critically compare this year's Post with its

"The Post is published daily, Monday through Friday . . ." and being a Postie means that you are a newspaper person first and a student second. Being a Postie means that you work from deadline to deadline, from paper to paper. It means that you spend a lot of time in Pilcher House. It means that you spend a lot of time with typewriters, pencils, paper, scissors, rubber cement, telephones and other Posties. It means that you know what is going on and you work to present that to the campus community. It means that you are a part of the whole that composes OU's largest and most influential publication, a college daily which has won awards for its news stories and editorial, one of the most vital organs of this campus.

Post production begins in the afternoon as reporters write their stories, editors plan the pages and the business office sells advertising, the photographers develop and print their photos.

Editor John Kiesewetter reads and edits the letters to the editor and Perspectives which have been submitted and decides what to run. Meanwhile, writers Laura Landro and Ron Iori confer on a story and how to best report the information that they have obtained (top left).

Downstairs, sports writer Steve Nichol uses the university Watts Line to make a long distance call to get a story (top right).

In the main newsroom reporters and copy editors are moving copy as quickly as they can, because the earlier each job is completed, the earlier the paper can be put to bed. From left to right: Michael Precker (assistant managing editor), Norm Blum, Ken Baka, Kim Woodward, Kevin Burns and Alan Hardy (center).

Since The Post also reports state, national and international news, they receive wire service from the Associated Press, the United Press International and The New York Times. Alan Hardy clears the machines of copy and separates the leading stories of the day from the unusable material (bottom left).

In addition to supplementing some of the stories with photographs, The Post has become well-known for its use of "Wild Art," a miscellaneous photo which appears on the front page each day. Photo Editor Cliff Page discusses photos with Deanna Thompson as they look at the layout for the next day's paper. He will then go to the darkroom, choose the needed photos and make prints (bottom right).





predecessors, these persons made these comments:

Interim University President Harry B. Crewson: "I think a lot of people get the feeling that there's a stance that reporters and editors take with relation to the administration that is not so much real news reporting, but to take a negative stance . . . others say all it does is criticize the university that supports it."

Vice President for Academic Services Edward M. Penson: "Individual administrators are all tarred with the same brush by The Post. Journalists are cynical, but with The Post, the jaundice is there before the learning."

Executive Vice President Taylor Culbert: "Routine Post ain't The New York Times."

Barrett: "The Post, at times, seems to drift aimlessly around a vortex of negative aspects of our community."

Harrington: "This past year, they have done more goddam harm to the university. One thing I admire about (Athens Messenger publisher) G. Kenner Bush is that I know where I can find his editorials. The Post often is an editorial cover to cover . . . but it is a damn sight better than most other college papers, but sometimes they get carried away with what they can do. Their best writers get tarred with the same brush as the worst."

Baker Center Director and Administrative Senate Chairman Gary A. Musselman: "An administrative overview is that The Post is an irresponsible, image-shattering publication. It will be grudgingly admitted that The Post has flashes of brilliance. The Post is a very controversial paper, but a very good paper."

Athens Police Chief Ted Jones: "The Post is not responsible. If they make a mistake they shrug it off and don't think much of it."

Post Publishing Board Chairman Robert S. Goyer: "The Post has been a highly non-credible source of any information to many persons in the last five years . . . but it doesn't misrepresent issues this year nearly as much as in the last three."

Part of what all these comments say is that never will everyone be satisfied. Thus, a Post editor or reporter must finally rely, after consultation and questioning, on his own judgement, on what he saw, she heard, whatever can be found out, wherever there is a source.

Dale Keiger, who began the year as editor, but resigned during winter quarter due to staff pressure, explained The Post's built-in cynicism and the need for it.

"There is a bias against administrators, but it's a 100 per cent bias for me. I don't believe what I'm told until proven true. If there is a credibility gap, it's because it's been built. I've been lied to, mis-led, given partial facts, which is in effect another form of lying and it's happened with administrators, students, faculty, townies everywhere."

After Keiger's resignation in mid-February, Managing Editor John Kiesewetter was named interim editor of the paper until screenings were held for selection of a new editor; Kiesewetter was chosen.

"Given our means, we're doing the best job possible,"

Although The Post staff works as quickly as possible, some nights the news just doesn't happen fast. There is no pre-determined quitting time; they work as long as necessary and many a Postie knows what the sunrise looks like through the windows of Perkins Pancake House.

Managing Editor Gary Putka usually receives the last of the copy around mid-night, by which time he has read and edited nearly all of the copy for the entire paper (top left). Putka, a Postie since 1972, vied for the position of editor in February when Dale Keiger relinquished his editorship. However, Kiesewetter, who was the managing editor under Keiger, was named editor and Putka took the managing editor's desk.

In the darkroom, located on the ground floor of Baker Center, staff photographer Joe Vitti looks at a roll of negatives and chooses the best shot (top right).

Susan DeFord, who covered much of the local city news, gives a story a last look over before taking it downstairs to the newsroom (bottom left). DeFord was chosen in May to be the editor of the 1975-76 Post.

Pasting up the display advertising before the layout sheets are taken to the production room is Joy Simmons (bottom right).





Kiesewetter said. "Of course we're criticized because we're the only people covering the university, WOUB doesn't, the Messenger doesn't and The Outlook doesn't. We're doing a better job than anybody else." Kiesewetter went on to defend The Post's alleged cynicism.

"Any good journalist has to be cynical," he said. "If you believe everything everybody tells you, you become a PR flack. We have to be suspect . . . we have to check and double check everything."

The Post admitted that, on occasion, it was factually wrong and perhaps reacted by saying, "What of it? We'll correct it and go on." Nevertheless, The Post has a history of awards and successful former staff members to prove that it is, more often than not, a highly rated student newspaper.

In the 1975 Sigma Delta Chi (Society of Professional Journalists) fourth region competition, which covered a four-state region, The Post was awarded third place in the overall student newspaper category.

Kiesewetter was awarded a second place in editorial writing and Gary Putka, who replaced Kiesewetter as managing editor when Kiesewetter became editor, took a third place in the same category.

First place for writing not under deadline pressure was given to Keiger. First place for writing under deadline pressure was taken by staff writers Ken Klein and Howard Wilkinson, who became associate editor under Kiesewetter.

This award was given for their coverage of the Rhodes-Gilligan Ohio gubernatorial election in November when The Post was the only Ohio morning paper to have the complete and accurate details of the Rhode's victory.

The reporting team, working in Columbus all night, kept a series of up-to-the-minute facts supplied to Kiesewetter by phone, and changes were made in the story up to 15 minutes before their final deadline at 7 a.m.

Photo Editor Clif Page and staff photographers Steve Brezger and Joe Vitti all received honorable mention in the Ohio Newspaper's Photographers Association.

The photo staff also sold photos to the United Press International four to five times monthly throughout the year, including a United Mine Worker's strike photo by Brezger that was used on the front page of The New York Times.

No newspaper is "good" because it reports only the good points of its constituency. As Kiesewetter said, it is then not a newspaper, but a PR report. The Post's loyalty to the university cannot be measured like the cheers of a crowd at a basketball game. Rather, it is shown by the paper wrapped around the face of the university each morning.

A long night at The Post can mean catching a few hours sleep in a chair before class. And being a typist means that you're one of the last people there. Head typist Kathy Jones tries to get comfortable enough to sleep (top right).

Learning to use the Compugraphic, a machine which produces headlines that are typed to size and ready to be pasted onto the layout, is a requirement for almost the entire staff. Reporter Ron Iori helps the production staff by re-typing a headline that didn't fit (right).

Once everything has been typed, it is the responsibility of the production staff to paste-up the paper. Kim Woodward and Peter Erskine work on The Post's self-built light tables which enable them to see if the columns of copy and photo blocks are straight (far right).

Because The Post is printed on an offset press, it must be camera ready when it is taken to the Athens Messenger to be printed. A photograph is then taken of each page and a plate is burned from the negative (bottom left).

After the press run of 12,000 copies, the paper is bundled and delivered to various places on campus where, because of its \$30,000 annual subsidization from the university, it is distributed free of charge.







Patti Beck

## Willie: A Man Becomes His Cartoons

Editorial cartooning is a profession that requires more than an artistic skill. It's a tough field to break into; there isn't much room at the top.

It requires a certain ability to look at the world with something more than observing eyes. It requires interpretation, reaction, sarcasm and cynicism combined with a desire to speak out with a critical opinion.

Willie — Richard M. Williams — was The Post's editorial cartoonist this year and a Postie for the four years he attended OU.

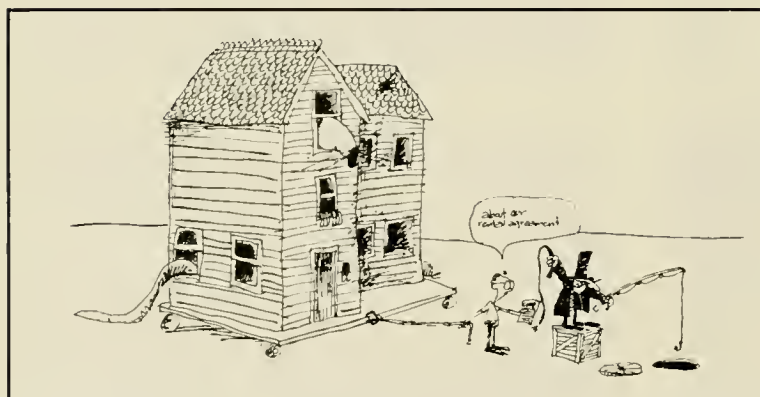
He created a controversy in November when his "Betty's Breast" cartoon appeared in The Post. The cartoon was intended as a comment against the attitudes of the media and the public to Betty Ford's mastectomy.

Common reaction to the cartoon was that Willie was taking a derogatory attitude toward Mrs. Ford's misfortune, however the cartoonist explained that his intention was not to ridicule the President's wife.

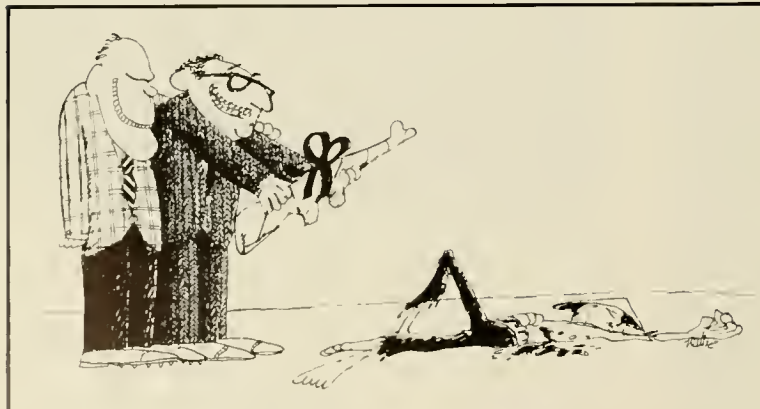
Observing, interpreting, reacting.

For a long time after The Post was moved to Pilcher House, Willie would take his pens and paper across the alley into the old Post offices in the ground floor of Baker Center.

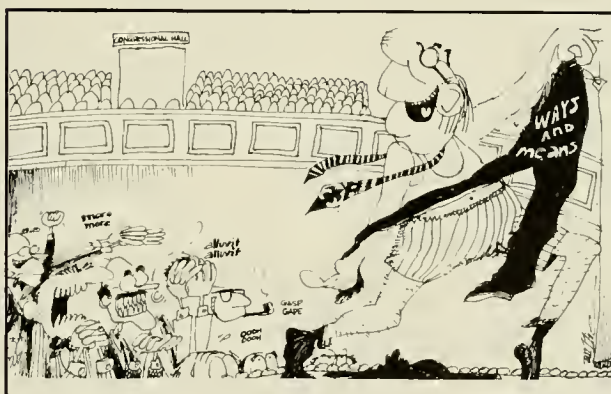
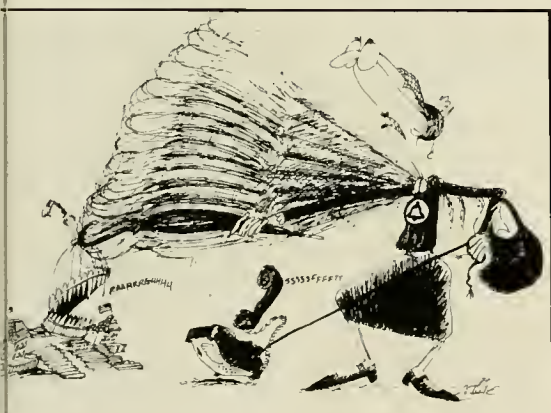
Here he would work in the solitude of the bare offices at a lone desk which had been left behind. And here, during the late hours of the night . . . and the early hours of the morning, the thoughts of the unknown Richard M. Williams would be converted into the well-known "Willie" cartoon.



The Post, 2/10/75



The Post, 4/16/75





IN ASBURY PARK  
KITTY'S BACK WITH  
MAD MEN DRUMMERS  
SUMMERS AND INDIANS IN THE SUMMER ROSY  
COIN 'THE E STREET SHUFFLE WITH BRUCE.



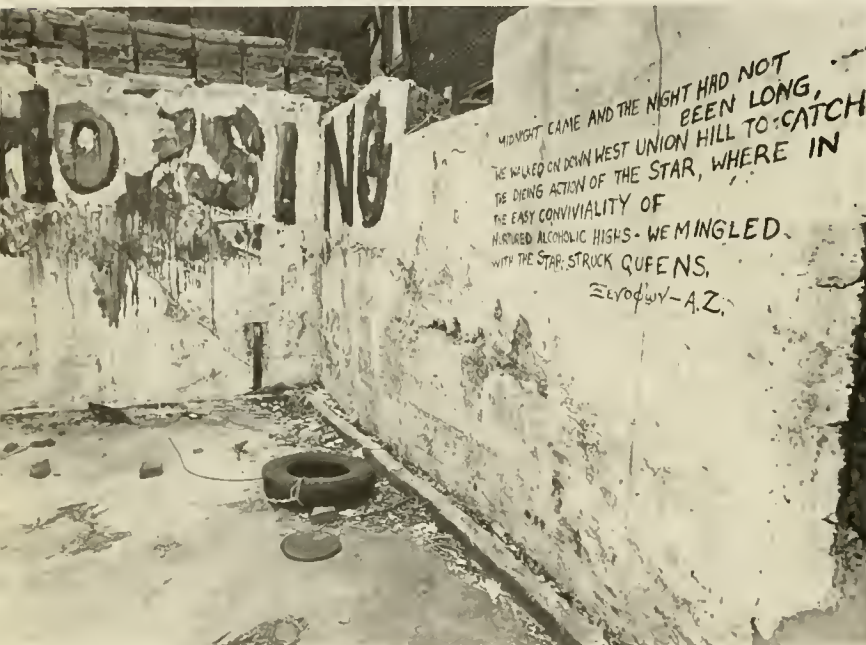
POLITICAL GRAFFITI IS LOTS OF FUN SINCE  
YOU CAN MAKE OUTRAGEOUS COMMENTS  
AND CIA KNOCKING-DOWN  
ABOUT POLITICAL  
NOT HAVE THE FBI  
YOUR DOOR, BUT  
ARE SHORT,  
OF POLITICAL  
RICHLAND  
CENTURY

SO IS THE MEANING—  
GRAFFITI. IF THE  
AVE. BRIDGE SURVIVES THE  
WHO WILL KNOW—  
SPIRO WHO?



WHITE SPACE —NO CUTS HERE J.W.

WRITING ON  
THE, OR UNDER  
THE RICHLAND  
AVE. BRIDGE  
HAS BECOME TO  
COMMONPLACE.  
WHAT WE NEED  
ARE A COUPLE  
DARING SOULS  
TO GRAFFITI THE  
TRAINS AS THEY  
PASS UNDER  
THE BRIDGE,  
AND CARRY THEIR  
SLURS TO THE  
FAR CORNERS OF  
OHIO, IF NOT  
THE WORLD.



\*YOU HANG  
OUT FOR A  
WHILE, THEN START  
CRUISIN'. YOU KICK  
IT IN UNTIL YOU'RE  
TOTALLED AND YOU  
BECOME INCOHERENT  
OR A CASUALTY. SO SAID  
THE BOYS IN DOUGAN.

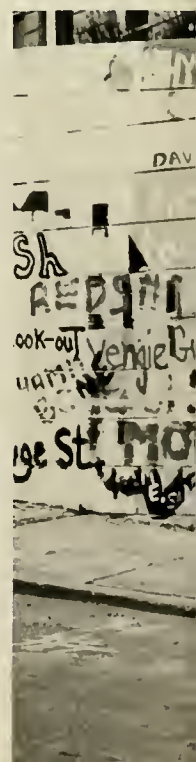
IN THE MIDDLE  
IS THE END.  
JAN 2003  
PMS

FINANCIAL

NOTHING IS LEFT UNTOUCHED BY  
GRAFFITISTS THESE DAYS. THEY DON'T  
EVEN LET THE TIRED REMAINS OF A  
BURNED-OUT RESTAURANT IN PEACE.  
THEY SIMPLY PERPETRATE ITS MEMORY  
THAT IS, UNTIL THE ELEMENTS TAKE THEIR  
TOLL, OR SOMEONE CRUISES BY WITH A  
BRUSH, A POT OF PAINT AND THE URGE  
TO SUPPRESS THE WILL OF THE PREVIOUS  
WAG — KICK IT IN ~~TOE~~ T. 9 ZUOMYNONA  
A BAD CASE OF THE WHIRLIES PROMPTED THIS  
OUTBURST.

IF YOU WANT TO WAGE  
A GRAFFITI BATTLE IN AN ELEVATOR, GET A NEW PEN J.K. —  
THE QUANDARY

LET A BUNCH OF MONKEYS LOOSE  
WITH PAINT AND WHAT THEY PRODUCE  
IS SOMETIMES CALLED ART. SOMETIMES  
THEY EVEN GET PAID FOR IT. GOOD BUCKS TOO!  
JUST LIKE THE RICHLAND AVE. ARTISTS. BUT  
THE RICHLAND AVE GANG HAS YET TO REAP THESE





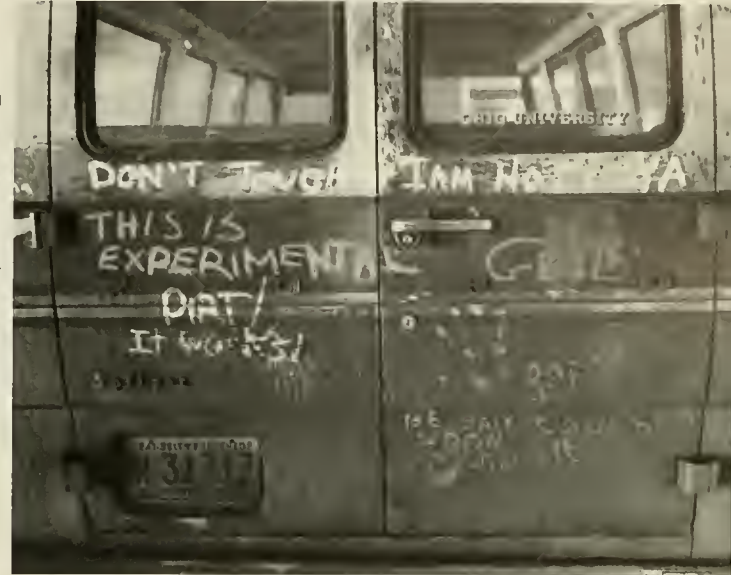
FUSCO  
&  
ENDURO  
ARE AIRHEADS

THIS IS A CASE OF BORDERLINE GRAFFITI.  
THE SHORT LIFE OF GRAFFITI IS  
NEVER AS EVIDENT AS WHEN IT IS  
INSCRIBED ON A WASHABLE SURFACE  
IF CLEANLINESS WAS NEXT TO GODLINESS  
THEN GRAFFITI IS NEXT TO NOTHINGNESS.

THE AVATAR SAID BLOW THE BAR, BUT FIRST  
young of the New Age! Set your foreheads against  
Court and the University, who would, if they a  
in you I call. Sculptors! Architects! Suffer m  
t there is a class of men whose whole delight  
and true to our own Imaginations, thos  
1 eye sore towers Aethelred

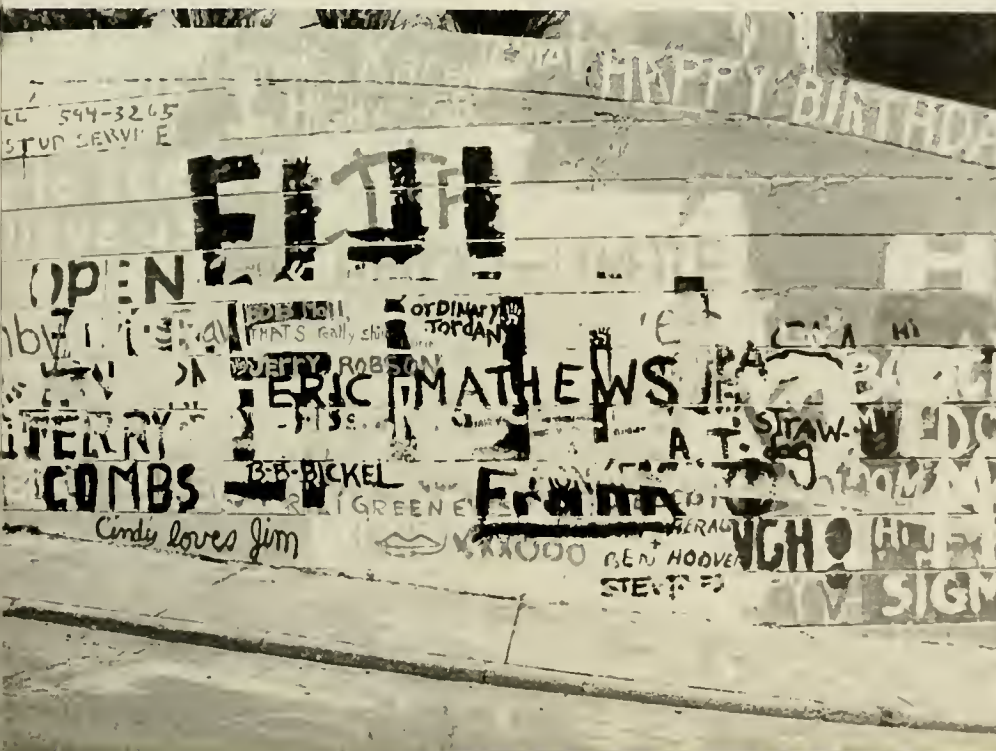
REMOVE THE COOKIE JAR—

WHO IS IT WHO SAID AN ARM THROUGH THE  
WALL IS WORTH TWO ON THE TORSO. ANY  
WAY, IF YOU DON'T WANT TO GET CAUGHT  
WRITING ON THE WALL, JUST BUST A  
HOLE THROUGH IT AND WRITE INSIDE OUT.



DID YOU LOOK UNDER THE VAN?

→ BENEFITS. THEY ADORN THE RETAINING WALL, HOPEFUL OF ACHIEVING  
POSTERITY WITH THEIR COLORFUL SPLASHING OF NAMES & WITTY SAYINGS, BUT



THESE FOLKS MUST  
GET VERY FRUSTRATED  
WHEN THEIR WORK  
GETS COVERED OVER,  
USUALLY IN A VERY SHORT  
TIME BY MORE SCRIBBLES.  
THOSE WHO MADE THOSE  
FIRST PERSONAL MARKS  
ARE LOST IN OBLIVION, AS  
GENERATIONS OF STUDENTS  
WILL CONTINUE THE  
REPAINTING, ONLY TO HAVE  
IT ALL CRUMBLE WITH  
THE DEMISE OF THE  
STONE. IN THE END, ALL  
IS LOST, AND EVERYTHING  
BECOMES NOTHING.  
JUST FADE AWAY.





## Neglect Creates Nuisance: Mutts on the March

Joe Vitelli

BY MIKE MRKVICKA

Novelty advertisers call it a "tasteless joke." "Watch your friends gag at our gag! The best fake dog du-du ever."

But who needs a fake? Or the joke? Stray dogs, loose dogs, undisciplined dogs and their "du-du" present Athens with a real situation that rivals the fake joke in tastelessness.

"Dogs are a growing nuisance throughout the city of Athens," says City-County Health official Paul Webb.

Athens city dogcatchers cannot provide all the answers, though. Dog Warden Charles Barnhart and his sister/assistant, Augusta Barnhart, provided a service to delinquent dog owners by rounding up their loose charges. Ms. Barnhart said that all but one of the dogs she picked up in the last two years were redeemed by the owners.

"People have been more careless in letting their dogs outdoors in the city," she noted. Two years ago, when the Barnharts accepted the job, the dogcatchers cruised the streets in search of strays. Now, because of rising gasoline prices and other economic considerations, that activity

has been curtailed, making a full scale offensive against loose dogs out of the question. City dogcatchers can respond only when called. Some claim this is due to the lack of enforcement of a leash law.

The most widely publicized of local canine problems were those of Carriage Hill Apartments. Loose dogs hampered mail delivery and bit paper boys. Apartment Manager Paul Martin initiated a \$50 pet deposit and widely distributed pet-keeping rules among tenants to combat the problem. Still, Martin claimed, "This was the worst year for dogs."

The Post headlined the problem with the comment, "Authorities fear Carriage Hill going to dogs." Health official Webb described Carriage Hill as a community kennel."

Martin blamed irresponsible dog owners and said, "We're going to start evicting everyone who lets their dogs run loose." The policy culminated in a final notice to pet owners, distributed to all residents urging them to abide by the rules or get out. Dog wardens were given the go-ahead to enter the property to capture loose dogs.

Greg Thomason





**OPPOSITE PAGE TOP:** The number of dog romping on the College Green nearly equaled the number of students on a nice afternoon.

**OPPOSITE PAGE BELOW:** This dog eats from the garbage dumps at Carriage Hill.

**RIGHT:** In a boycott of his living conditions, Johan contemplates the rug tossed out to aid in his comfort.

**BELOW:** For a puppy living at Carriage Hill, a morning walk can turn into a dangerous outing when meeting up with the bully on the block and his friend.



Greg Thomason



Greg Thomason



Greg Thomason

In Athens County, the problem is worse. County Dog Warden Paul Hudnall was called to capture a pack of eight dogs which attacked sheep near Vinton County last September. The dogs caused \$1,400 in damages. Seven were caught and destroyed. Claims filed for damages were paid by the county from dog registration fees.

Unlike the city dogcatcher, Hudnall's charges usually are not redeemed by owners. Of the 2,113 dogs he caught in 1974, 1,632 were destroyed, 356 sold to new owners and only 125 redeemed.

Hudnall must keep a dog for three days before destroying it. If the dog is salable — that is without the mange or distemper — he might keep it for as long as two weeks, in hope of finding an owner.

He attributes the number of strays in the county to city residents becoming disenchanted with dog ownership and "dumping them in the country." People fear the animal will be destroyed if given to a dog shelter and do not want to be held responsible for their animal's death. He averages 50

unclaimed dogs a week and says, "it's getting worse."

Athens Humane Officer Douglas Odell views the number of dogs destroyed at the county shelter with regret, but because of the high number of strays in the county, he says it is necessary.

In November, loose dogs attacked cattle grazing on the property of the Athens Mental Health Center. The county dog warden was called in to assist city dogcatchers. One of the cows, while escaping, broke a leg, and health officials had to butcher it immediately. The dogs were not strays, but had owners who allowed them to roam. Many irresponsible owners created a dilemma for city and county officials, as well as for other citizens.

"See that dog over there?" asked Warden Hudnall pointing to a shepherd sitting inside a chain link cage at the county dog shelter. "He would make someone a fine watchdog."

And he probably would have.



Greg Thomason

**TOP:** Not all dogs are neglected; some are truly "man's best friend" as Cormac is to his owner, Paul Christy.

**ABOVE:** It's hard to look up at life when you're the one behind the chain linked cage at the Athens County Animal Shelter.





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593-7796

# 10¢ Fare Makes Busing A Bargain

Everything on campus is within easy walking distance: classes, up-town and the greens. But what about those out-of-the-way places on Rts. 33 or 50 like Buckeye Mart or Athens Apartments? Or even Nelsonville? Taxis are expensive and a friend's car is not always available for borrowing.

For students and townspeople alike who didn't feel like hoofing it, the AORTA (Appalachian Ohio Regional Transit Association) mini-bus system was the solution to transportation problems.



Dave Williams

ABOVE: Each time an AORTA bus makes a run through the city, it waits for ten minutes at a centrally-located stop on West Washington Street for passenger pickup.





Greg Thomason

ABOVE: The two city runs in the late afternoon are packed with shoppers and students, as well as commuters.

## A Dime To the Driver Gets You Damn Near Anywhere

Due to Athens city government's subsidization of AORTA, the bus system's best feature was its unbelievably low fare. It cost regular passengers a dime, and senior citizens rode free. A charter group service was offered to take people almost anywhere they wanted to go. The university used AORTA to travel to out-of-town games, meetings, and debates.

AORTA began in 1971 as a community outreach project for isolated people in rural areas. Since then it has grown into a tri-county transportation network for Hocking, Perry and Athens counties.

This system grew to include city as well as rural schedules. The regional route this year included

Nelsonville, The Plains, Albany, Glouster, New Marshfield, Carbondale, Canaanville, Guysville, and Amesville. The 30-minute city route cycled continuously from East State Street to Richland Avenue from 6:30 a.m. to 6:30 p.m. A special university evening run enabled students and professors to travel after dinnertime.

Riding AORTA eliminated the headaches of finding a parking place, fighting traffic jams, and spending a fortune on gasoline. It also provided a means of escape for those residents wanting to shop or visit friends on the outskirts of town, and for elderly citizens dependent on the little blue buses as their only means of transportation.



Greg Thomason



Greg Thomason



Dave Williams

ABOVE LEFT: Guitars being companions to many, it's a good way of getting a friend on the bus for the price of one.

ABOVE: For this little girl, riding the bus holds all kinds of fascinations — some of which other riders never see.

LEFT: To many students used to large metropolitan buses, the shape of short, fat AORTA mini-buses seems odd.



# City Suffers From University's Decline

Steve Harrison



BY STEVE HARRISON

In 1971, when the university's enrollment had jumped to over 18,000, the university was built to easily handle that many and more. But throughout the sixties, the city had been striving to catch up. Now, the city is literally paying for that effort.

Large bond issue programs were initiated to expand many of the city's facilities, a decision which now appears wrong as both the university's and city's growth have ground to a halt.

For example, a large recreational complex was constructed on E. State Street, complete with tennis and basketball courts in addition to an olympic-size swimming pool. The city also built a million dollar parking garage uptown to handle the larger number of university associated persons who would come into the city each day. Water treatment facilities were expanded to accomodate the heavier burden caused by the university's expansion program.

But in 1975, Athens Mayor Donald L. Barrett said, the city was suffering the same inevitable fate as the university.

"We're paying for the expansion," he said. "It is imposing quite a strain on the city in view of the fact that the university's enrollment has declined."

Budgetary problems presented the biggest headache for the mayor. Deprived of an adequate tax base because 47 per cent of all city land was owned by the university and thereby tax exempt, Barrett said that providing services for the entire community became increasingly difficult, especially in the area of public safety.

Through State Impact Assistance, the state made some effort to compensate cities such as Athens, which must provide services for a large university but also lack an adequate tax base. Funding for this source was \$53,000 a year which the mayor

LEFT: Athens Mayor Donald L. Barrett, a 57-year-old Democrat who first came to Athens 10 years ago as an instructor in the university's Air Force ROTC program, prefers to remain unobtrusive. He considers himself only an administrator, a role that he has used to his advantage when called upon to mediate between City Council's university related liberals and the more conservative businessmen, or guiding the city through its relations with a large and changing university community.



Rob Engelhardt

mayor said was far from sufficient.

"We should get impact assistance of \$200,000, which is what we lose," he said.

He added that the loss is spread throughout city government but the burden became steadily more difficult to bear. The city was forced to curtail many programs and reduce its number of employees. The city also faced a danger that finances would plunge into the red.

"We're looking down the tube of retrenchment," he said.

Because the university provided the primary source of the city's economy and is the single largest employer in the area, attempts at diversifying the economy by attracting more industry into the area was slow. The mayor said the university definitely was not encouraging industry to come to Athens.

He said this was not due to any kind of policy on the part of the university, but rather was a reflection of the university community's attitude toward things as the environmental impact that industry would have upon the area.

"Our immediate area is extremely sensitive to the economic health of the university," Barrett said. "When the university has a large student population and staff, their income benefits our area. We are tied together. The university is dependent upon Athens and Athens is dependent upon the university."

He said the city was constantly trying to attract more industry into the area but the general economic situation across the country during the past few years was not conducive to expansion.

"My feeling is that we need to expand into light industry so that we can have some diversification here so that as the university's economic health fluctuates, we won't be so tied to that fluctuation."

Providing services for the university was one of the toughest problems faced by the city. One of these was adequate law enforcement, especially on Friday and Saturday nights, because of vandalism and what the mayor called a growing drinking problem among students.

"The student population likes to go into town and unwind on those nights," said the mayor. "We don't say that's bad, but it does require added police protection."

Traffic, another problem confronted by the police department is one with which other cities of comparable size normally would not have to cope. Because of quarter breaks and athletic events, large numbers of people move through the city, resulting in heavily congested streets. Consequently, Barrett said, the Athens police force must be larger than those of other cities the same size. He still called his 25-man force "modest."

He added that the university's large security forces worked well with the city police in handling problems that arose from within the university

community.

Fire and ambulance services were also provided by the city for the university. Barrett said a sizable portion of all fire runs involve university related property.

He said the city and the university often work closely together to obtain mutual benefits. The city is able to utilize the university's expertise in certain areas such as having access to the computer facilities which, the mayor said, have been of enormous help in making studies for the city, such as projecting the municipal needs of the future.

The mayor said that relations between the town and the university are good. Existing problems, he said, are overblown, a fact which he blamed on The Post.

"The Post has built up a practice of highlighting the negative aspects of the community and has inhibited community and university relations," Barrett said. "There ought to be a more balanced perspective."

He said he wanted to help solve the university's enrollment crunch by making Athens more attractive to prospective students by providing good municipal services. On an individual and unofficial basis, he said he encouraged everyone to help recruit students.

"I think the university can very nicely accomodate 15-16,000 students and I think we have an obligation to assist where legally and rightfully we can to help the university achieve that kind of size," he said.

Rob Engelhardt



Rob Engelhardt





# fire lights november night

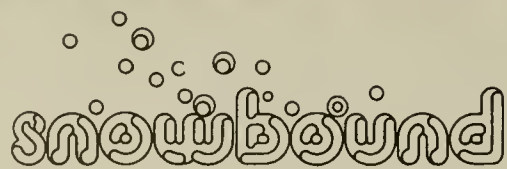


No one saw the two young boys playing with matches and sawdust behind the old Athens Flooring Co. warehouse on Hocking St. that afternoon. But at about 11:50 that night, November 14, the Athens Fire Dept. was called to fight a blaze which in its 90 minute holocaust threatened to spread to adjacent homes, stores and the post office.

Firemen worked only to keep the fire under control; saving the building was impossible. Large crowds of students and townspeople gathered to watch as the flaming structure lighted and warmed the autumn sky and collapsed, leaving the firefighters to guard over the smouldering remains until dawn.  
(Photo by Dave Williams)

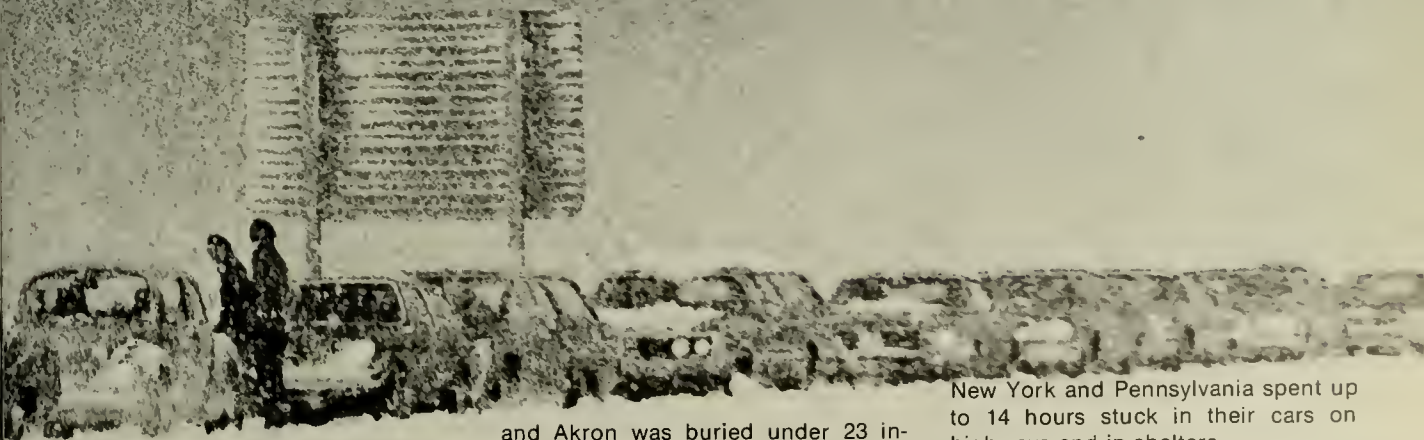






112





By Sunday afternoon, most of the eastern and midwestern United States was crippled by one of the worst blizzards in decades.

The metropolitan areas of northern Ohio, where thousands of OU students were home on Thanksgiving break, were the hardest hit. Athens and the southern half of the state had only steady rain, but by Sunday night, 14 inches of snow had piled up in Toledo,

and Akron was buried under 23 inches. All expressways south were closed by the State Highway Patrol.

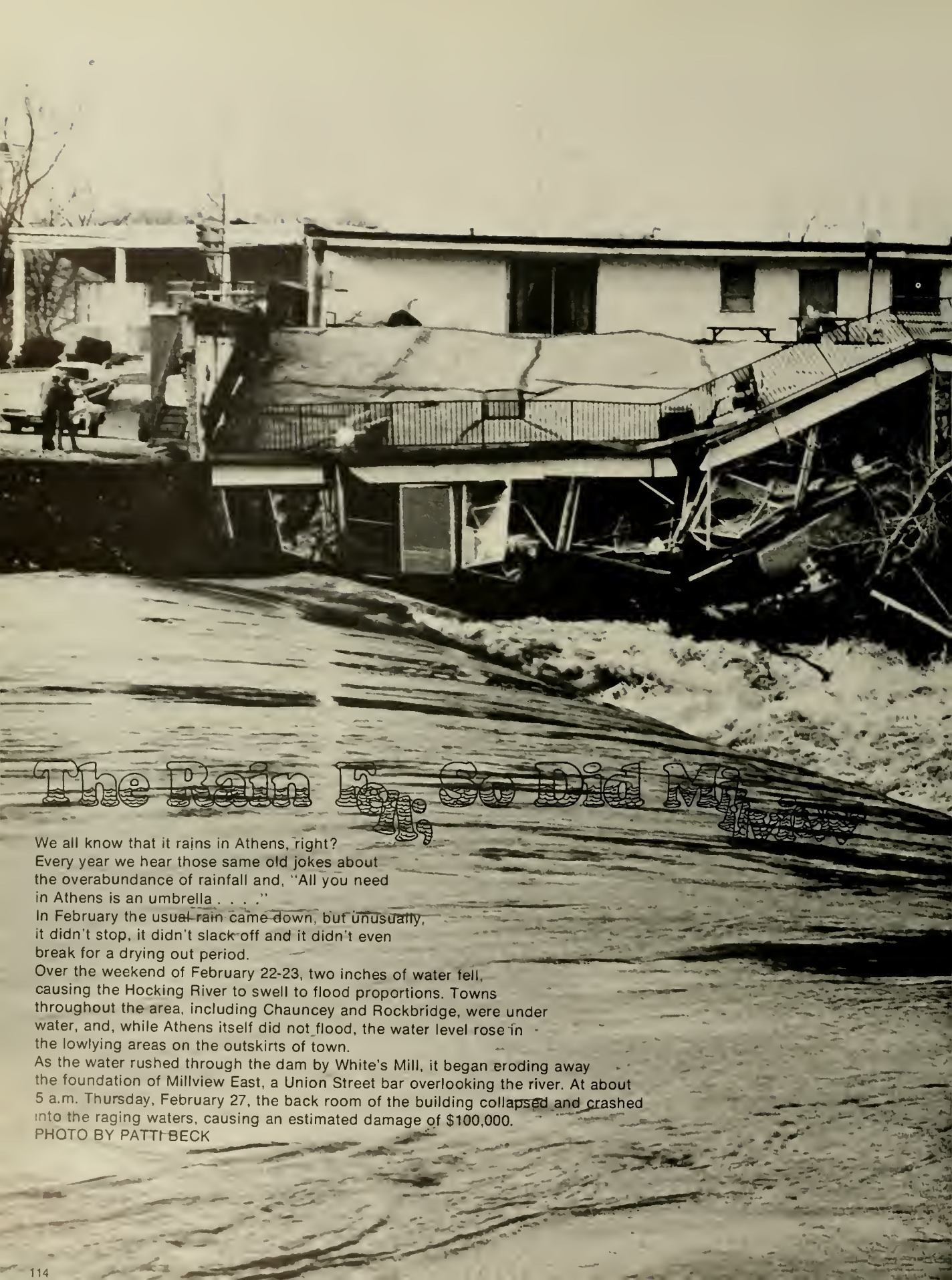
Some students had left for Athens Sunday morning and made it back to school just before the highways became impassable. But many were forced to postpone their trips until as late as Tuesday. Those who did attempt the drive anytime after 2 p.m. Sunday found themselves stranded in motels, homes and Red Cross shelters. Some students traveling from

New York and Pennsylvania spent up to 14 hours stuck in their cars on highways and in shelters.

Even when expressways were partially cleared and re-opened to travel Monday night, most residential streets were still blocked by the heavy snowfall. Though classes at OU were not cancelled, many were half-empty. Kent State, Bowling Green, Cleveland State, and the Universities of Toledo and Akron were shut down for two days.

(Photos by Mike Dubinsky)





## The Rain Is So Did Millview

We all know that it rains in Athens, right?

Every year we hear those same old jokes about the overabundance of rainfall and, "All you need in Athens is an umbrella . . ."

In February the usual rain came down, but unusually, it didn't stop, it didn't slack off and it didn't even break for a drying out period.

Over the weekend of February 22-23, two inches of water fell, causing the Hocking River to swell to flood proportions. Towns throughout the area, including Chauncey and Rockbridge, were under water, and, while Athens itself did not flood, the water level rose in the lowlying areas on the outskirts of town.

As the water rushed through the dam by White's Mill, it began eroding away the foundation of Millview East, a Union Street bar overlooking the river. At about 5 a.m. Thursday, February 27, the back room of the building collapsed and crashed into the raging waters, causing an estimated damage of \$100,000.

PHOTO BY PATTI BECK









# ROMANTIC APPALACHIAN ATTACHMENT FADING INTO CALLOUS INDIFFERENCE



OPPOSITE PAGE: A retired miner in Sugar Creek, Ohio (five miles outside of Athens on Rt. 50A) fertilizes his potatoes, one of his food sources.

LEFT: An unemployed resident of Sugar Creek spends his days with the two of his four children who are too young to attend school.

BY GARY PUTKA  
PHOTOS BY ROB ENGELHARDT

Not too many years ago, when freshmen still came to the university with a blooming — even if naive — social consciousness, a pair of “enlightened,” older students were discussing Southeastern Ohio in one of the darker recesses of Baker Center’s eatery:

“Appalachia isn’t out there on the ridge, man. It’s right here, all around Athens and I can’t help it if you can’t see it.”

One of those wide-eyed freshmen was in the next booth. He leaned over to his friend across the table and with a trace of worldly wisdom in his voice, asked, “Oh yeah, Appalachia — isn’t that somewhere out near Chauncey?”

While this lack of awareness was an isolated, even humorous case in that bygone era when social concerns motivated students before economic concerns, the nearsightedness which afflicted that freshman has grown.

OU once had ambitious but ill-fated plans for an Appalachian Institute, which would co-ordinate, plan and initiate activities that utilized the institutions resourced to treat the area’s problems.

And despite the fact that Southeastern Ohio is not Bloody Harlan, nor the Cumberland Plateau nor the

Southern Mountains, it most certainly is a breeding ground for those problems which plague the Appalachian people.

The dirty foothills, the rows of company homes in Carbondale or Millfield or Sugar Creek, the abandoned farmhouses, the rusted-out car hulks, the scars of stripmining, the rails that no longer ride trains and the broken people need to patchwork quilt romanticism to lay claim to an Appalachian identity.

Unemployment in Southeastern Ohio consistently runs at a rate 50 per cent higher than the rest of the state. Housing, according to the state’s own 1973 study of “Poverty in Ohio,” is old, substandard, equipped with inadequate plumbing and served with unclean water. Southeastern Ohioans live in more crowded conditions than their upstate counterparts.

The list of deprivation goes on. Education, per capita income and nearly every other standard measure of societal well-being in the region falls far below national and state medians.

But the lack of awareness remains painful. A Columbus reporter traveled down to the Athens-Hocking-Perry Tri-County Community Action Agency in December, and was told that in many ways the poor people here were worse off than those in West Virginia. The people in



Columbus, not 80 miles removed from the area, were shocked and disbelieving at his reports that poverty actually thrived in Athens, Ohio.

The extent to which Southeastern Ohio is a part of the Appalachian sub-culture has been debated by sociologists. But Athens is undeniably situated squarely in the 28-county region which the federal government calls Ohio Appalachia.

While this does not make the Hocking Valley a carbon copy of the depressed Southern Mountains, it entitles the area to the same considerations and treatment Washington applies to any creekbed community or hollow in West Virginia or Tennessee.

At other Appalachian universities, this means something. In Kentucky the resources of higher education are mobilized to deal with the impoverished sub-society's problems. Classrooms on wheels, bookmobiles and vans travel out to the countryside. Hugh practicum programs have been initiated to enable students in various disciplines to intern in the mountains while serving as community workers for the poor at the same time.

At OU? In 1975?

Steve Stanley, the person who sought federal anti-poverty dollars for the local community action agency, talked about the university's problem with Appalachia in

terms of a "closed system."

"I don't think that people who have lived at the university for 20 years have a consciousness that this is a classic Appalachian situation. People at the university never meet anyone outside their immediate social sphere. They go to university parties, meet university people and stay isolated. It's a closed system."

Stanley also commented on the change in social consciousness wrought at the university in the last several years.

"Appalachia used to be a selling point for the university at one time," he mused. "But at that time, this university was attractive because of the counter-cultural environment. It was a time to get back to your groups, back to the country — and Appalachia was here for a desire to work with poor folks and change the system. But as people changed to the idea that the university should be a place where you can have a good time but still get a good job connection, dress stylishly, get involved with 50 different activities and find a new discoteque, the place was bound to suffer."

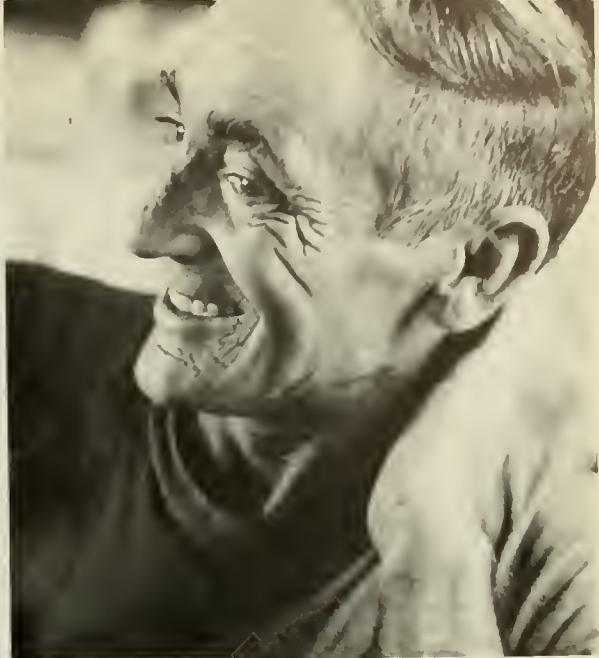
Stanley returned to his "closed system" tag with a frustrated, reconciled sigh.

"Talking about OU to people in Glouster or Nelsonville is like talking about a place 50 miles away. You'd think it was



The poverty of Appalachia reaches old and young, man and woman and child. From the food they eat, to the houses in which they live, to the realm of experiences their lives have seen, the lives of Appalachian persons are far different from the lives of university students who live only a few miles away.







Harvard or the University of Alabama. Because for the most part, there's a very callous indifference here to the community as a whole."

The young, red-bearded planner could pass for an Appalachian himself, despite his long locks, when he expresses his hopelessness that the university will ever commit itself to the Appalachian poor.

Back at the university, his sentiments were echoed by the local experts on Appalachian politics, the two faculty members who taught it. To Stanley's social explanation they add economics.

"Everybody's happy to help those poor underdeveloped folks everywhere — until there's a pinch," Wil Chandler said with a trace of the cynic. "Now the university says, 'Sure Appalachia's poor, but we're losing enrollment.'"

Chandler and Joy Huntley taught one of the university's two remaining course offerings dealing with Appalachia in 1974-75. They both took the shift in consciousness away from the region for granted, and prescribed curricular changes as the initial step toward increased involvement with the area.

They would have liked to see a second-sequence Appalachian politics course offered which would be an internship experience for those students with an interest in the field. But there was difficulty in getting their colleagues to repeat the college credit given for the course they now teach. So like Stanley, they were pessimistic.

Chandler made almost nostalgic reference about the not-too-distant past, a time "five or six years ago" when there was talk that a student would soon be able to major in Appalachian studies at the university. But the failure of this idea to reach fruition was not the only recent disappointment in the university's almost-relationship with Appalachia.

A course in Appalachian literature was discontinued by the English Department last year. The Appalachian Public Service Internship Program withered this past winter when the University Extension Division stopped receiving funds for it from the state.

In addition to these and the other tangible differences mentioned earlier, student attitudes have also changed. As a deprived slice of American society, Appalachia enjoyed great local attention when the anti-war protests peaked social awareness and activism on campus. It was a romantic attachment, however, and it created what Chandler called the "do-gooder" atmosphere.

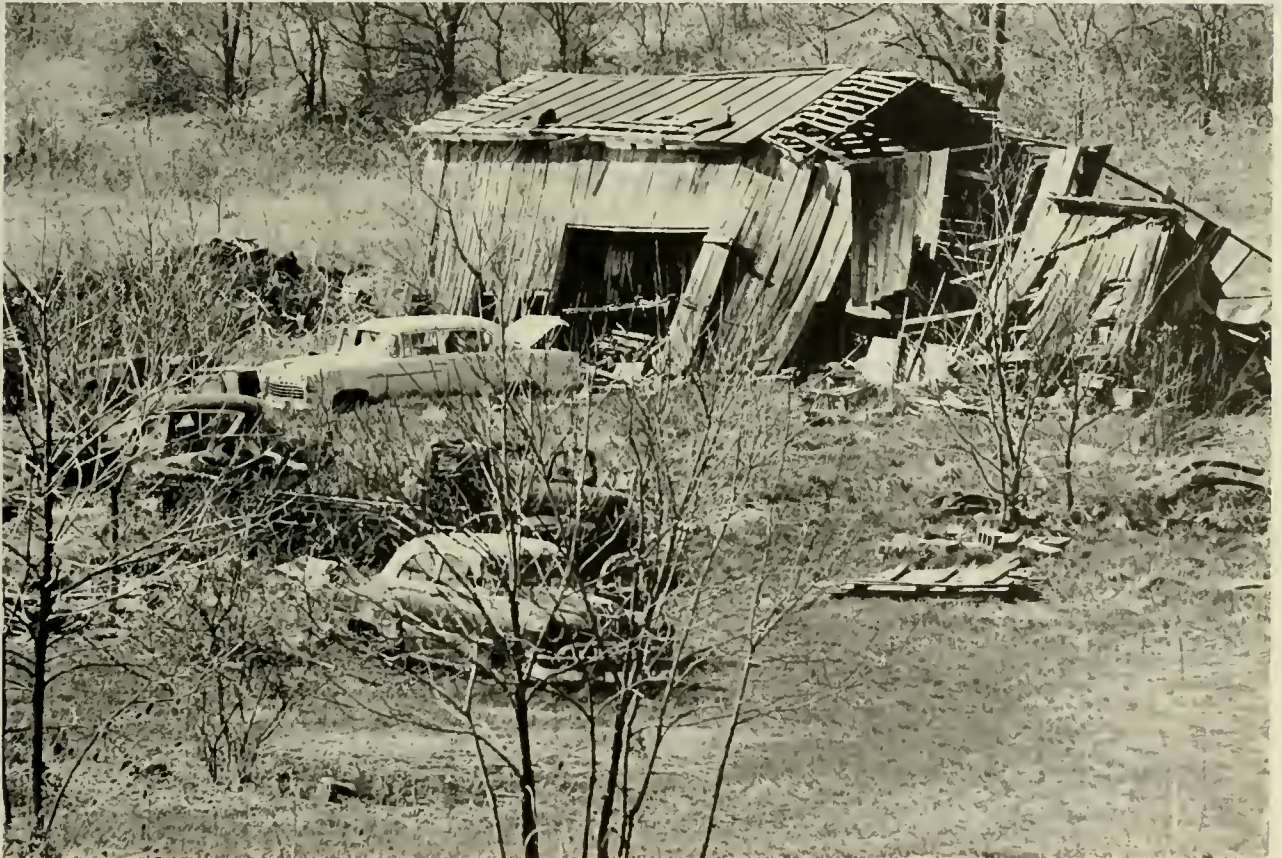
"What I've witnessed in the last few years is a more materialistic thing — an interest in the job market rather than the do-gooder atmosphere. That's not to say that do-gooders are always a positive thing, especially not the guy that goes up to the shack on the hill and says, 'Hey, Appalachian, I want to save you.'"

While the romantic view of Appalachia has clearly been shared by fewer and fewer at the university recently, there has been so little concern for offering to help to the area, that even the do-gooders look good by comparison.

"Patchwork quilt romanticism," despite its superficiality, is, after all, better than the benign neglect the university is currently serving up to the downtrodden in the Hocking Hills.







OPPOSITE PAGE ABOVE: Drinking what appeared to be sour milk, this Appalachian boy and his father spend a nice afternoon outside as opposed to staying inside their small home.

OPPOSITE PAGE BELOW: This Appalachian couple watch their children at play. The mother holds a piece of splintered board, which she used for disciplinary measures.

TOP: Laundry must be done by hand, and some homes have no running water.

ABOVE: The residents of Carnsey town, 10 miles southeast of Athens, cannot afford garbage pickup, so their trash and refuse is taken to this town dump.





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# INTROSPECTION

## AN ANALYSIS OF PERSPECTIVE

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# OU: The Melting Pot of Southeastern Ohio

BY GALE SEIDER

Sometimes I like to believe that Athens attracts a unique crop of students. And when I go home to my high school buddies I ultimately praise the friends and lifestyle I have experienced here.

Yet when hometown friends ask me to profile an OU student, it's not so easy. To make it simple, many say everyone is from Cleveland, participates in spring riots and most men are in the business college. However, the university statistics indicate that, contrary to popular belief, OU does not have a typical student.

University officials here agree and

recruitment efforts profess their enthusiasms that the university attracts a wide variety of students which makes this campus a melting pot. In 1971, when the members of the Class of 1975 were freshmen, there were 2,679 female and 3,056 male freshmen among the 18,672 students enrolled. That year the freshman class was the largest class by almost 2,000 people.

Within the last four years that freshman class has shrunk to an almost even sex balance of 2,602 in the fall of 1974. A fourth of the freshman class were out-of-state students while the majority of in-state students came from Cuyahoga,



photo courtesy of The Post





photo courtesy of The Post

Joe Vitti



Jake Newman

Joe Vitti





Franklin and Athens counties. Most of the out-of-state students came from New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania.

In 1974, the ratio of in-state and non-resident students was smaller. Now only one-fifth of the students are out-of-state residents.

Four years ago this university had a reputation for the "biggest party school in Ohio." I think it was a bit of an exaggeration but still there were lines of anxious students waiting to get in the bars each weekend. That was the year the weekends began on Thursday and extended through Sunday out at Club 33.

According to many of the bar owners

and managers, profits were great when the university enrollment was at its peak. They agreed the students really knew how to party and managed to demand a large quantity of beer every night of the week.

Now, however, the bar clientele has decreased in conjunction with this year's enrollment of 13,600. Yet, the merchants in Athens haven't noticed a change in the mood of the students.

"They are still the same partiers but the money is not available for as much entertainment as they used to have," one bar manager commented. He noted many of the bars now run specials during the week to save the students some money and encourage

a regular clientele throughout the week.

And now the popular drug habits of the early seventies have dwindled to a minority habit and few people are as spaced out as they once were. Along with the party image which the administration so desperately has attempted to deny, is the myth that anyone can be admitted to the university.

Four years ago, the average SAT grade for incoming freshmen was 491 in math and 460 in verbals (out of 800). Both averages were better than the national average. Through the next two years the SAT averages continued to drop significantly below the



Jake Newman



Greg Thomason

Jake Newman



national averages.

Yet the university is beginning to witness a change in this downward cycle. The freshmen who enrolled in 1974 averaged 472 in math and 447 in verbals. Therefore, the students on the Athens campus are not a lower quality student. On the contrary, the university attracts students of the average caliber intelligence.

I've also watched the creation and destruction of many student groups which have changed hands throughout the past four years. Each year a new cause, and new names and faces fight for what they want. Some of them are vocal and loudspoken types of leftist groups, while other students



Rob Engelhardt



Mike Dubinsky



unite to discuss similar interests and help the community.

According to Anne Goff, director of Student Life Programs, the university has witnessed the development of many groups.

Almost 50 per cent of the students on campus were members of the 140 student activities. Remember when the trend in the late sixties was campus involvement and riot? Well, the university trend seems to indicate that the causes have become less rebellious, but the numbers remain strong.

Goff said in the last two years she

has observed more black and foreign organizations in Athens. Also more departmental as well as professional organization have evolved because many of the students are concerned about the job market which has hit a new low.

After listing all of these characteristics of fellow students in Athens, it is impossible to define the average OU student. One quality they all share is their differences, which makes Athens attractive to any type.

One other thing students share is some affection or affiliation with the melting pot of Southeastern Ohio.



Dave Williams



Joe Vitti

Cliff Page



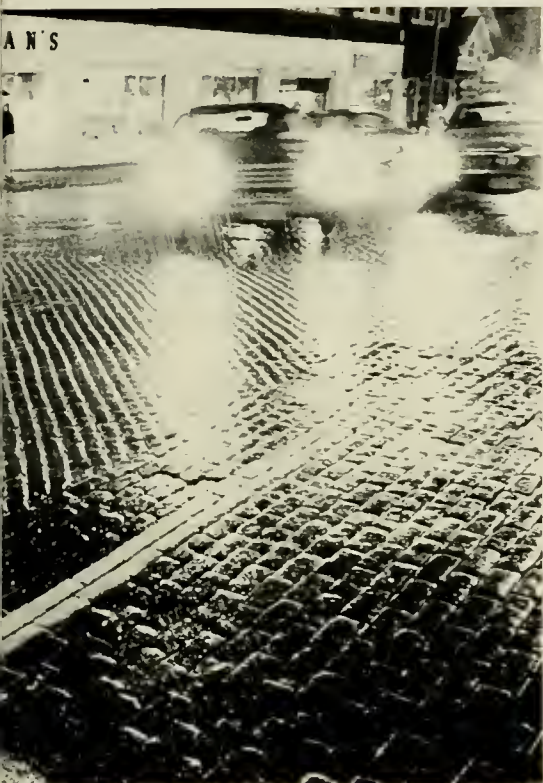
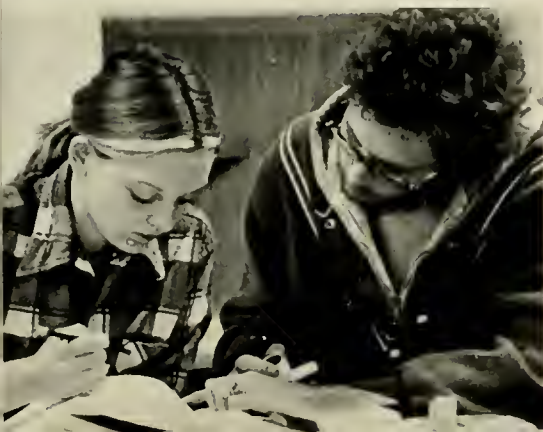


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Joe Vitti







Dave Williams

Dave Williams



# Zoos . . . .

# PJ Parties . . . .

# Victorian Windows . . . .

# The Sleazies:

# Living in Athens



Rob Engelhardt

## THE WINTER WALKS IN ATHENS, OHIO

Some bricks in the walks at Athens, Ohio  
Are marked with Athens, Ohio  
Encouraging students and other pedestrians  
To pretend to belong where they go.

Some feet echo comfort in Athens, Ohio  
Moving from Athens to Athens  
While firmly esconced in Athens, Ohio  
No matter how studiously pedestrian.

Perhaps I should mention that harsh winds blow  
In passing through Athens, Ohio,  
And some bricks are nameless, I know,  
And some are crippled in Athens.

— Hollis Summers

"The Walks Near Athens"

(New York: Harper and Row, 1959)

## BY NOREEN WILSON

Pretending to belong where they go, in June, hundreds of graduating seniors left the walks of Athens, Ohio. For most of them, four years of their lives were spent here — and perhaps the scrutiny of time will prove, as the old Wonder Bread commercials used to say, that they have been the "most formative years."

Four years ago, as the members of the Class of '75 entered Athens, Ohio, they brought with them some preconceptions about what living here would be like. For many it was a period of adjustment: to being off on their own, to joining the self-contained world of a small college town.

OPPOSITE PAGE ABOVE: Stephanie Cross, a resident of Wilson Hall and friend Keith share a study-break pizza, which was delivered to the dorm . . . probably at least 45 minutes after it was ordered.

ABOVE: Living in outside housing has both advantages and disadvantages. For example, this peeling paint in the hallway of an apartment above Angelo's is typical of the condition of the entire apartment.

LEFT: The southeast side of Athens harbors many student residential areas such as Lakeview (foreground) and Mill St. Apartments (background). Others are the East and South greens (not shown).





What will they remember? Perhaps playing Frisbee on the green, or cards in the dorm. The tough exam they aced, those miserable eight o'clocks, and climbing the stairs of Copeland and Ellis Halls . . . Blanket flicks, Bitchin' '50's, the uptown scene and the Moonlight Skate . . . The cafeteria's lousy lasagne, Little C's (Ceasar's) pizza, the Back Door's subs and the Oak Room's everything . . . Papers, projects, midterms and finals . . . Great weekends, great romances, great quarters and for some, great years . . . Old friends, new friends, forever friends and, with poignancy, never-to-see-you-again friends.

Beyond all that, they'll remember where they lived, and how, and with whom and why. Whether it was a dorm, a Greek house, a private home, an apartment or one of Athens' sleazies, each student's housing had a significant effect on his/her enjoyment, and effectiveness while living here.

might be a good idea, too," he adds. A speech and hearing major from Tallmadge feels, "Zoning is ridiculous. The immaturity of it all . . ."

"There is no reason why dorm rates should be noncompetitive with comparable outside housing," believes a senior in mechanical engineering.

So end the complaints. Now, on the positive side:

A senior from Toledo notes, "Living in a dorm, you know more about what's happening on campus." "The dorm is great for meeting people — which is important your first two years here," says a senior education major. "Yeah, you can walk out your door and talk to 30 girls," adds a senior coed. An English major from Cleveland notes, "West Green had a camaraderie."

A senior communication major notes, "Dorm life — the pizza life — it was fun for two years." "The bikini beaches at Biddle (formerly a women's dorm) were the best!" says an appreciative male.



Dave Williams

#### THE DORMS: "A Zoo? Yeah, Sometimes."

With the 90-hour rule, it's two years of dorm life for all OU students — unless one is married, or remarkably resourceful. It's fun to moan about the dorms. The complaints cover a wide range: the buildings, the food, the staff, the regulations, the cost, etc.

"Cinder block walls equal a cold atmosphere," states one coed emphatically. Her companion adds, "Metal furniture makes you feel like you're living in an institution." A junior art major declares, "The rooms are just too small."

"More cleanliness is needed in the dorms," complains one young woman. A freshman from Columbus adds, "Some of the RA's think they're Sargeant King of the Yukon."

"There should be more positive ways for students in a floor section to bounce out some miserable jerk," believes a serious-minded male student. "Quiet hours by wings

"Cooking and cleaning are for Hazel — not for me," admits a physical education major from Columbus.

And what about those famed dorm rap sessions? A senior psychology major describes one such session this way: "The freshmen have a tendency to be soul-searching. They want to sit down and rap — this is college and we're supposed to be philosophical."

"I'll always remember the first big intellectual discussion I had here at OU," recalls a coed in psychology. "About 10 of us, from widely different backgrounds, sat around the dorm lobby one night and talked religion. The exchange of ideas was great."

#### THE GREEK HOUSES: "It's Like One Big Pajama Party."

It IS like one big pajama party. But as with everything else, it can't be ya-ha all the time. So with Greek life, too, mixed in with all the positive regard, there is some



Dave Williams



Dave Williams

OPPOSITE PAGE: After setting up their Christmas tree, residents of Parks Hall, a freshman dorm for men, try to decide if the spirit of their first Christmas season at OU will be as cozy as that of home.

LEFT: Look-alike hallways of look-alike rooms and cinder block walls equal a cold atmosphere for some, and security for others.

ABOVE: Pam Chapman, a resident of Wilson Hall learns that the top bunk is the hardest to make.





Rob Engelhardt

discontent.

"Greek life is time consuming and money consuming," observes a business major from Cincinnati. "The constant social life gets old sometimes," complains a junior math major. A junior home economics major says, "There's no privacy. I thought living with a twin sister was bad!"

"I hate when people try to stereotype anything — and that includes what I'm supposed to be as a so-called sorority girl," comments a coed.

On the other hand, a senior education major notes, "Greek life is more like family-style living. You can go into any room and, more or less, feel at home," adds a female psychology major. "You know more people," says a male business major.

"One learns how to get along with people by living in the house," comments one coed. A senior adds, "There are times when you feel really close and sentimental."

"The ceremonies and the singing are my favorites," notes one young woman. A dashing male adds, "The formals are super."

A junior language major says, "You seem to meet more people of the opposite sex when you're a part of the Greek life." "Ah, memories of nights at the Lantern," says a coed from New York City.

The Greek life does mean parties, good times; in many ways its dynamics are rooted in the social arena. Yet there is more to being a Greek than all that — as the words of a senior English major from Cincinnati show: "I'm a traditionalist so the Greek system is well-suited to me. Sometimes ritual lends grace and enhanced meaning to an occasion."

PRIVATE HOMES: "Where Else Can A Guy Get Victorian Windows?"

APARTMENT COMPLEXES: "Nice, but Expensive."

Early each year the search for outside housing begins. Some students knock door-to-door. Other scan newspaper ads. Still others sign up with the realty companies. Ten minutes can mean the difference between the apartment you fell in love with becoming yours, and ending up with a place that you're not crazy about to begin with — and that you'll soon grow to detest. Such is the nature of outside housing in Athens, Ohio. First, the criticism:

"The landlords have a monopoly," believes a coed from Syracuse. "They charge higher prices because they know they can get away with it," claims a male botany major. "You pay more than what you get," states a history major from Pittsburgh. "What's more," says her companion, "they don't fulfill their contractual obligations."

Switching to another topic, an education major from Richmond Heights believes apartment life can be lonely. "With an apartment, you're closed off from other people. It's harder to mingle," she adds.

"I have to walk a mile for a pack of Camels — or anything else — but at least I have a decent place to live," says a resident of West Washington Street.

As for the advantages of outside housing:

A female computer science major declares, "The feeling of independence is overwhelming." "You learn how to budget money. It helps you prepare for living later on," agrees a junior coed.



Rob Engelhardt

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OPPOSITE PAGE: Members of neighboring sororities, the Chi O's and the Fuzzies spend a nice afternoon on the porch of the Fuzzie house. Joyce Long, Susie Goyer, Kathy Dudis, Terri Dudis (hidden) and Debbie Green.

LEFT: Brian Heggie leaves his Mill St. house in time to make the 15-minute walk to class.



Rob Engelhardt

ABOVE: David Lawson finds studying in his Stewart St. apartment easier than when he lived in the dorm.

LEFT: Bonnie Kabin and two of her six roommates enjoy having an evening snack which they don't have to walk uptown to get.





THE SLEAZIES: "Oh, I'll Have That Fixed." — Promises, Promises . . .

Athens seems to have more than its share of run-down, less-than-habitable housing. The sleazies — with their faulty plumbing, with low tenant rents and landlord promises.

The kind of housing — with the volatile complaints that attend it — was largely responsible for the formation of the two-year-old Athens Consumer Protection Agency. It also judge Franklin Sheeter to offer to collect rent and place in an escort, until recalcitrant landlords their pledges.

The dissatisfaction seems to fall into two board categories: the landlords themselves, and the deficiencies of the dwellings.

In the first category:

"I don't know what makes a better story," says one OU coed, "some of the bizarre places for rent or the weirdos who try to rent them." One guy was showing us a house owned by his present wife. 'You can reach me at my girlfriend's number,' he said!"

"My landlord, when he was bored, used to shoot his guns off in the middle of the night. I moved," says a shy,

but sensible, young woman.

"The topper for me came when a landlord had the nerve to say he rented to guys only. 'Women bring their men friends upstairs,' he said. I say take a dive, buddy!" says a hip, no-nonsense coed from Cleveland.

As for complaints about the dwellings themselves:

"Our plumbing was so bad that I had to sneak into the dorms to take showers," admits a clean, young male.

"We were paraded through a place whose floor was pitched at a 15 degree angle. I accidentally dropped a pen and it rolled all the way to the kitchen's far wall," says a coed from Cleveland.

Sometimes the sleazies even affect Mom, as in the case of this young man: "I don't know who ate better. Us, the roaches or the ants. My mother refused to come down for mom's weekend the year I lived there."

ATHENS: "It's Sort Of Like We're Practicing Right Now."

"Athens is a pseudo-adult community. It's sort of like we're practicing right now," says a young, intent mental health major. Her sentiments are echoed by another coed who comments, "The college atmosphere is a fantasy world." A fantasy world? — perhaps yes, perhaps no. Whether Athens is the "real world" is not the question.

Rob Engelhardt





Rob Engelhardt

Admittedly, it is a different world. And students, in a mix of vision and affection, bemoan its lackings and glory in its charms. Among the criticism:

An articulate young woman observes, "The labor force here is unreal — in the main it is poorly educated and deficient in manners." "The city's pace is too slow," says a big-city man majoring in government.

"There aren't enough good restaurants in Athens," adds a male student from Cincinnati. A dissatisfied female tenant comments, "Athens needs more places for kids to live. It seems to get decent housing, one has to resort to apartment complexes." A fashion design major observes, "Athens lacks the polish of a big city."

What is Athens? "Rain," says one student. On an even lighter note, her companion states her memories of Athens to be, "My weight gain since coming here, Jeff Hill and the music building elevator."

On the positive side, one student feels, "The carefree

OPPOSITE PAGE: Not fighting over what TV program to watch is one of the advantages Tom Vasiloff finds in his two-bedroom, Stewart St. apartment.

LEFT: Houses in poor repair seem to be all too common in Athens.

BELOW Eating what you want, when you want is one of the advantages of outside housing, but that also means that you have to clean up the mess.



Rob Engelhardt

attitude here," to be one of the best things about Athens.

"It's beautiful here — the campus especially," says one coed. A student from Toledo agrees, saying, "It's so green and hilly here. So 'uncited!!'"

"There is more to do here socially," believes a male history major. A coed in education concurs, stating, "I expect to be much lonelier after I leave OU and Athens. We're all kids here and I think we're friendlier to each other."

A communication major sums up Athens' strong points thusly: "Athens is pleasant and attractive. The blue-blue skies are unreal — so is the low crime rate. Best yet, everything is within walking distance."

So that is Athens, Ohio. And that is what the members of the Class of '75 leave behind them. They leave Athens, they leave its walks, they leave the bricks — nameless and otherwise.



# Combining Cultures to Create Home

RIGHT: International House in Shively Hall on the East Green housed both American and foreign students.  
BELOW: A student takes advantage of the options offered at the university, such as those at the computer center, that are not offered in his country.  
OPPOSITE PAGE: Steve Chu's room reflects the life style of his country.



Dave Williams



Dave Williams



Dave Williams

BY KAUSAR AHMAD

Like a Bedouin from the Middle East wandering from one oasis to another, International House has been wandering across campus since 1972 in search of a new home. This year it was housed in Shively Hall on the East Green.

One of the specialized residence hall programs offered by the Office of Residence Life, International House opened its doors to both American and foreign students who were interested in experiencing inter-cultural contact on intellectual and social levels.

Director of Residence Services, Robert A. Hynes, explained that International House developed from a "feeling that international students have certain qualities because of their culture and particular problems that cannot be dealt with in a typical dorm."

The 450 foreign students from Latin America, the Middle East, Africa and Asia came to the United States with their own fashions, traditions and religions. In many cases, their food was dictated by their religion. Food Services offered a variety of optional meal plans and the menus were planned to accommodate many diets.

The International House gave foreign students "an area to establish a certain identity," Hynes said, "where they could share with each other the academic experiences encountered in America." A foreign student's basic

problem was "what happens when the university shuts down for vacations? The international student situation demanded 24-hour attention," he said.

To meet these needs, International House began at Foster House on the South Green in 1972 with a staff of one, Ted Dieffenbacher. However, Foster House did not turn out to be the perfect set-up as Dieffenbacher, resident director of the house, pointed out.

"It was architecturally difficult to establish a building identity or promote interaction," he said.

In late 1973, International House moved to Biddle Hall on the East Green. Yet, there facilities were not capable of satisfying the growing needs of International House of the international community. Due to the demands for more single space to host activities, Shively Hall became the new home for international students this year.

Plans to transform Shively into a more complete international living center were successfully carried out in late November, with the opening of the International Students Center, which consisted of five main areas. These included an International Students Association Office, a recreation area that served as a game room, a central program area, a kitchen that was primarily for residents, but which outside groups could arrange to use and a lounge for meetings or classes.





OPPOSITE PAGE: Sicille Kotela Wala, a member of the Heen Baba Dance and Drum Ensemble performed as a part of the OU Artist series fall quarter.



LEFT: Sri Lanka, a dancer in the Heen Baba Ensemble. The Artist Series placed special emphasis on international shows this year  
BELOW: Sicille Kotela Wala



Mark Payler

Mark Payler

East Green Coordinator Edward Ekis Jr. said that the center was aimed at creating interaction between American and foreign students. He also said that the Housing Office had no control over the Center.

"The Center really fell under the jurisdiction of East Green, but I passed that responsibility on to Ted Dieffenbacher," Ekis explained. The Center, initiated by Ekis and Dieffenbacher, took two years to establish.

International House, though successful and expanding, had problems. A former president of International Students Association, Mohammed Shamaka, was for and against International House. He was against it mainly because he felt that foreign students had come here to learn English and putting them together did not solve that problem.

"They meet students whose English is as bad as their own," he said.

"The International House's administrative structure was like other dorms. Its future as an international living center is good, but I think it will be more successful if given the opportunity to run independently of the housing authorities," said Ibrahim Shah, president of the Malaysian Students Association. He added that increased interest by and the participation of the international community could also have helped International House.

Even Dieffenbacher, resident director for the third year of International House, admitted that he had had difficulties.

"We've had problems. When you get people from different places then there's bound to be misunderstandings, but it is the best experience, once resolved," he said.





ABOVE: Danni Sher, and Jesse.

RIGHT: At a dinner get together with friends, Danni helps prepare the meal while talking with a "straight" friend.

BELOW: In the Tiffin Hall lounge, Danni and Dana discuss the possibilities for a Saturday evening.

## What Makes A Gay?



# 'A Faggot Who Has Overcome Society's Opression'

STORY AND PHOTOS BY JAKE NEWMAN

An orgasm is an orgasm is an orgasm. Discard sex roles and that simple symmetry appears.

For homosexuals, "There is a real potential to have healthier relationships, but sometimes Gay people take (play) the stereotypes that have been put on us," says Danni Sher who once played the role of the infamous Brick Malone (a character from a novel about a lesbian). She has since discarded the name.

In her scrapbook from earlier school days is a letter to the editor of The Post. She has labeled it, "October 7, 1971: Athens, Ohio is shocked into Gay awareness." The letter was a call for "homosexuals" to come out, to be Gay.

That letter, signed "Brick Malone," opened the door to other Gay people to start a movement which in 1971 was fairly widespread. The Gay Activists Alliance was formed, a bi-lateral project with social and political aims, the Alliance was the socializing part of the group. The Activists, the political side, were working to raise consciousness of the straight community.

"Anytime I hold another woman's hand, it's a political act. You can't separate the two," says Danni.

In 1975 that movement had lost the organizational energy it had during its first two years. Attendance at meetings, held at the United Campus Ministry, was slack. Different people were involved in 1975 that were in 1971.

"Some people come to one or two meetings. Then you never see them again," said one Gay.

Another Gay called the meetings a "meat rack" referring to the social aspects of the group. A defender of the Alliance explained that the "job is to get Gay people to

meet other Gays . . . ."

Gay or straight, anyone could go to a meeting and see what they wanted to see. Sometimes held in the UCM cellar, complete with kitchen and pop in the fridge, and sometimes in the living room with a large banner in the background reading, "Celebrate Life," the genital split was about three-fourths male and one-fourth female. If your sight was not too jaundiced, and you could manage to handle the feeling of sexual threat, you could see a group of about 30 people.

Before this decline, the organization had been like any other. It had officers, held meetings and sponsored teach-ins and other activities. It had a newsletter titled with the Greek letter "Lambda." The Student Activities Board (now the University Student Activities Council) accepted the chapter as a registered student organization a quarter after formation.

In 1972, Lambda proclaimed in a headline, "Greeks Gape and Jocks Jeer as Dykes Dance and Fairies Frolic." The story described the reactions of the straight community to the sudden appearance of Gay Liberation on the dance floor of an uptown bar, Kip's Bay, which later became tagged "Kip's Gay Bay." A confrontation occurred later that year when the manager refused to serve Gays and turned off the lights when Gay couples were dancing. He finally banned five of the most active, including Danni. GAA picketed him. After summer break of 1972, he was gone; the bar became Swanky's and under a more lenient management there were no more Activist-style confrontations.

This year it was a loosely knit clique with lots of comings and goings. Actual Gay Lib work was being done by a few individuals. One such individual was Danni. She spoke to groups in dorms, to psych classes, the Women's Center and to anyone who would listen.

People in groups "ask such stupid questions," she said, "like what it's like to be in bed with another woman." Sometimes she answers that a woman can not be free unless she is Gay and can therefore get out from under the missionary style loving. She modifies her talk as she goes along, feeling how the people she is talking to are reacting.

These talks have been Danni's own movement for the past two years, ever since the spring of 1973 when The Post reported, "in something of a farewell address, Danni said she would be leaving Athens with bitterness and expressed her disappointment with the disorganization which had beleaguered GAA." She and three other Gays led a panel discussion that evening as the "last remnants of the Gay Liberation Movement."

When compared to Kent State, which has the most active group of "fairies" in Ohio, OU's movement might as well be considered non-existent. But for an Appalachian area it might be considered Mecca, and Athens is no small town on the Gay map.

What little there is left of the movement has been kept going largely through the efforts of Danni, probably the most recognized member of the Gay community. Will the movement die completely when she graduates and leaves?

The answer by another member — "It's already dead."



ABOVE: In the Frontier Room, a favorite place to pass time, Danni gets the first pitcher of beer.





RIGHT: Political and social action lay side by side in Danni's life. She had originally planned to picket the John Dean speech, but changed her mind and watched other picketers from the lobby beforehand.

BELOW: Accepting an invitation to speak to an Abnormal Psych class, Danni tries to explain her own feelings about being Gay. The class, held in the Women's Center, went overtime during the question and answer period.





## Sex Roles: Different Definitions

"Is it a fashion? More so with women, yes definitely with women, but not so with men. It's really hard to break through a guy's exterior — especially here 'cause it's too close-knit and everybody knows everybody else's business."

"The minute I do perhaps get into a bar, which is a bad situation to get in because it has 'homosexual' connotations, I have (flirted) but it's on a different key than at a Gay women's party."

"That's the biggest problem, in having just women friends. Most women, when they find out you're Gay, think that you're just going to jump into bed with them. How sexist. It's a goddam insult."

"Women approach it differently than men. Some of them get into their spiritual talks, some into their party talks, and some get into political talks . . ."

"Men tend to be more catty than women."

"Sex is sex, but when it becomes trying to escape the roles imposed by conventions, then a humanistic revolution (I don't know what else to call it) occurs which can be in attitudes. What makes faggots is society. And what makes a Gay, is a faggot who has overcome society's oppression."



"Then you have men friends, and who do you have as men friends? You have straight guys who either want to help you or sometimes you find some who want to get you in bed, too."

Quotes compiled from conversations with members of the Gay community in Athens. — ed.





ABOVE: Though very few of Wan's textbooks are available in Braille, he was able to find a philosophy reference book that was.

RIGHT: Wan owns his own Brailier, a typewriter-like machine that has six keys and prints in Braille.



# College Life is Different for Handicapped Students

STORY AND PHOTOS BY PATTI BECK

It was late in the day when the tall, slim girl walked lazily along the path by the river. The sun was going down and soon it would be time to head back to the dorm for supper. There were all sorts of sounds today — far away sounds of barking dogs, the laughing and joking of students heading home after a day's classes, the quiet talking and softer laughing of a couple passing by, a day full of the sounds of life, a nice day for a walk, Peggy thought.

Peggy is a student at OU, just like any other except for one thing: she's blind. Her world is a series of sounds and objects to feel. For her, Athens is a maze of hilly streets, series after series of steps, friendly voices, nervous voices, reassuring voices that are there when she needs them. She is just one of the handicapped students here and elsewhere who yearn to be accepted for who they are and not for what they are.

In the lounge, Peggy's hand groped at knee level to feel the couch before she sat down. The low, deep-cushioned couch brought a smile to her face; she had never sat there before.

What's it like to be blind in a sighted world? She laughed at the question. She sat smiling, her sightless eyes seemingly searching the air for words. Appearing very relaxed in her blue jeans and t-shirt, she explained how attitudes were one of the hardest things to cope with. Often people don't know how to act around a blind person; they are ill at ease, she said.

"If they'd realize that we're people just like anyone else, it'd make things a lot easier," she continued. "No matter how close a friendship I have with a sighted person, my blindness always seems to get in the way eventually," Peggy said sadly.

Comparing this school to her high school which was for the blind, Peggy noticed a drastic difference. Sighted people think visually, blind people think audially, she said. Jokes among blind persons would be about funny noises or a person's peculiar voice, she continued. Oftentimes, she would be in class, hear a funny sound and feel like bursting out laughing only to realize that no one else had even noticed the noise.

The things a blind person would notice about a person are different than what a sighted person would notice. Peggy took as an example, the

situation of she and several sighted friends meeting a boy. Later the girls would say things like, "Boy was he cute!" or "What a body!" To a blind person it would be, "He had a nice voice!" or "Gee, he smelled nice."

"You'd be amazed though, at how much you can tell about people by the way they talk," she said. She'd often hear girls talk of how they would never go out without their makeup.

"I would never feel right going out without my perfume," Peggy said. "My perfume belongs to me. I'm behind my face; I have to be. I've always been



LEFT: Peggy, who has been blind since birth, feels that the attitudes of others are one of the biggest handicaps she faces.



blind so I guess you could say I don't know what I'm missing," she said finally.

"Being blind is normal to me. I wish people would forget my blindness and accept me as me."

Wan smiled broadly as he walked into the Frontier Room with his black Labrador, Dixie. Wan also has been blind since birth. Friendly voices would reach for his hand to say hello and inquire how he was. A friend helped him tie Dixie's leash below the table. As soon as this was done, Wan headed toward the bar to buy some beer. He bumped into a young man,

but continued by, still smiling.

"You can't feel sorry every time you bump into someone, how can they expect you to see them," he explained later.

Wan came to the United States 16 months ago. Because of his blindness he has always tried to think positively. He wants to prove to people that he has something to offer.

"We've got to play our own role in production," he said in his sometimes halting English. "Visual is only one-fifth of what we have to offer, there's four-fifths left. Everybody has their limitations; I happen to be blind.

There's nothing I can do to change that, so I have to work around it," he said smiling. "I have to concentrate on my other four-fifths!"

"Most people are ignorant when it comes to blind people. Some actually say blind people don't know how to dance — that's absurd, but that's what a lot of people think," Wan said, his eyes and smile widening. "There are so many misconceptions it's ridiculous. A blind person is normal in all other respects except that he can't see."

He enjoys dating but oftentimes is hurt when a girl does not want to get involved with him because he is blind.

"At first I didn't know how to handle situations like that but I'm learning to now," he said.

He handles the reader problem by calling students randomly out of the phone book. Out of the first 20 he called, 16 became readers for him.

"I need help," he said matter-of-factly, "if they can help, fine, if not, that's just as fine; they don't have any obligation to me." Law school and then working for the United Nations are the things Wan looks forward to doing after college. The feeling of excitement is obvious in his voice when he talks about the future. He believes in going to the top to get things done. He compared himself to a person trying to get fruit off a tall tree.

"If you stand at the bottom, no matter how hard or how long you shake that trunk you'll get no fruit," he said, "but go to the top and shake, and all the fruit falls in basketfuls. The only way to get things done is to go to the top and that is what I will do."

David, bluejeaned and wearing wirerims sat, seemingly bursting with energy on the couch in Hillel House. Impatiently he would glance again and again out the window to see if his friend had returned yet with the parts they needed to finish fixing his car. The sight of his old Valiant, its engine scattered in pieces on the driveway, brought a soft chuckle to him. David is a hemophiliac. He walks with a limp because his disease has affected his

RIGHT Though he feels that coping with a disability in a place like Athens is probably the ultimate test a handicapped person could face, David, a hemophiliac, emphasized the difference the Handicapped Student Center can make in helping a person adjust.





LEFT: Though Wan is able to distinguish large shapes, and can see the difference between light and dark, his seeing-eye dog Dixie must accompany him nearly everywhere.

BELOW: Now the director of the Handicapped Student Center she helped to create, Roberta Berardi feels that a major accomplishment has been the completion of the campus architectural survey.



left knee.

"I'm disabled but I'm not handicapped," he stated emphatically. "Being handicapped is a state of mind, disability is a physical condition," he said. Being a hemophiliac does present some problems, David grants, but with modern medicines it's fairly easy to live a relatively normal life.

"Of course, I can't go jumping out of airplanes," he quipped, "but I'm not sure I'd like to do that anyway."

David was one of several students who helped establish a Handicapped Student Services Office on campus this year.

The office was funded last July through Experimental Educational Fund and operated within the Student Life Programs area. According to Roberta Berardi, student head of the office, it was the aim of the office to

coordinate information about services already here for students with disabilities, survey the needs of such persons and recommend ways to meet these needs and to act as an advocate for handicapped students at OU.

The office conducted an architectural survey of the buildings on campus and of several buildings in town. Many of the campus buildings were old with numerous architectural barriers and even some of the new buildings were not equipped for persons with mobility handicaps.

A booklet was made from the information gathered from the survey and made available to those with temporary or permanent mobility problems.

"The office is not a coddling place," David pointed out firmly. "The purpose of the office is not to take

away self-reliance, but to help increase it by taking away some of the special hassles that face the disabled student." Disappointed with the low turn out so far, David said, "We're here to help but we can't unless we know what the problems are."

Athens is a make it or break it situation for most handicapped students in David's opinion. Those who stay either are self-reliant or learn to be.

"If a disabled student can make it here, he can make it anywhere," David said with a positive note in his voice. "Handicapped liberation is basically what we need — not that we don't have rights, though there is some discrimination — we need a liberation of the mind. We have to take what we have and use it to our advantage," he said.





# The Inmate A Chance

STORY BY STEVE HARRISON  
PHOTOS BY MIKE DUBINSKY

There are almost 200 OU students who never get a chance to raise hell at a downtown bar or participate in any other extra-curricular collegiate activities. They are incarcerated in state institutions at Marysville, Marion, London, Chillicothe and the Correctional Media Center in Columbus. Sixty of the newest students are in the Southern Ohio Correctional Facility at Lucasville.

Still, like many other students, they crack the books almost every night, boning up for that history or physics test. Someday, they hope, this education might be their ticket for another start out on the street — the world beyond the walls and barbed wire fences.

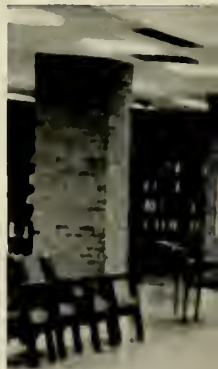
The Lucasville prison is a maximum security facility that appears very grey and institutional. Its long sterile corridors mask a breeding hostility. Opened in September, 1972, the prison has already witnessed the killings of two guards in addition to almost daily stabbing among inmates.

"We've got the worst in the state," said James Eichenlaub, associate superintendent of custody who does not feel that education is a deterrent to the prison's problems.

Handling the 1,230 prisoners requires nearly 400 guards, most of whom wear blue double knit blazers and ties, instead of the more conventional grey military-type uniforms and guns which accentuate their authority. Although prison officials hope the new attire will convey an image of civility in a hostile environment, many guards say they feel more like bell hops and are unable to command respect.

The inmates are enrolled in the university's associate degree program through independent study, the first program of its kind initiated on such a massive scale, and the first of its kind in the state available to prisoners in Ohio's penal institutions.

RIGHT: The prison library is adequate although many shelves still look sparse.





# Students: to Think

The program got off the ground during mid-1974, through the efforts of Dr. William Driscoll, director of independent study for the university, and James Bowling, director of continuing education for the prison.

With the exception of the staff, the college degree program is not a part of the prison budget. It is financed on an individual basis through Ohio Instructional Grants and other federal money which is available to all qualified students.

A sixth grade education is average for the men at Lucasville. Although some inmates have attended college at some time, none have ever acquired a degree. Most men in the institution acquire a high school education via the General Educational Development Program. Bowling said he thought many of the men's attitudes had changed since enrolled in the OU program.

"They laugh more, they talk more, they have a good inner



ABOVE: For security reasons, James Bowling, director of continuing education at Lucasville, checks all incoming material.





## Inmate Students

feeling . . . they feel a sense of accomplishment," he said. Another student who expected to be reviewed by the parole board said he could never have afforded an education on the street and was grateful for this opportunity. He said he hoped to eventually study law enforcement.

"I want to help the kids on the street," he said. The inmate also said he hoped just being in the program would better his chances of getting out.

The thing missed most, according to many students, is the opportunity to attend a lecture. One inmate also noted that he is having difficulty understanding much of the material, another common problem.

To remedy that, the university is attempting to solicit faculty and student volunteers to travel to the institutions as tutors. Driscoll also hoped such volunteers will help bring the inmate students closer to the educational community.

"If we had someone who could come down here once a month that we could sit down and talk with and ask questions, it would be a great help," said one student.

Another inmate said the prison library, capable of holding over 20,000 books, is adequate, although many shelves look sparse. However, the men are only allowed

three hours a week in the library in two one-and-a-half hour periods. Many of the men feel the library is the only suitable place to study because of noise in the cell blocks.

The men receive their lessons on cassette tapes; one of the men said he had trouble obtaining a recorder when needed. There is also a delay in getting feedback from instructors.

An inmate majoring in history said the biggest problem for many of the men is their lack of formal education. He said most of the men have not been exposed to education for a long time.

"I just wrote my first essay that I ever wrote in my life and I didn't even have any idea of what an essay was supposed to do," he said.

The student said he, too, had noticed the men enrolled in the program now had something to talk about as Bowling had suggested. At least, he said, it was nice to be able to talk about the problems the others were having.

"Just sitting in the cell is nothing, there are no challenges. You don't do nothing constructive in prison. Education is productive," he said.

One inmate said he detects a hostile attitude from the guards because they do not like the idea of prisoners being better educated than themselves.

"The guards are dragging their feet on anything that may be beneficial towards helping you in this program," he said.

It will be some time before the effects of the degree program are evaluated, but the hopes of the program's administrators are high.

As one student puts it, "I've been reacting all my life. I can see that now through my reading. If nothing else when I get out, I'll think."



LEFT: A guard relaxes at a console from which he can control all the cells in the block.



ABOVE: Two students take advantage of the limited time allowed for use of the prison library.

LEFT: Because no instructors are regularly available, the students must depend upon themselves for answers.



Illustrations by Ron Margolin



# Getting Into Black OU

BY HORACE COLEMAN

Getting into Black OU means you have to "get to" the corner, Nelson's Rec Room, Mt. Zion Baptist Church, BSI, bid whist, the latest mellow yellow or tough red, the gig, the game, the ball, "mad dog," bondo, Black Directions, the Gospel Choir, the Ohio Players and the players. That's some of it.

OU supposedly has one of the highest percentages of black students there are on campus. Some people say a thousand, some say two or three thousand. No one knows. But there are a lot of soul folks here, mostly from Cleveland it seems.

"On the Corner" is the title of a Miles Davis album of not too long ago. And "on the corner," Court and Union, when the weather is good and the sun warming, is where many brothers and sisters gather. They sit on the sills of Logans' windows or lean against the mail box across the street and behind Louie's Bagel Buggie. They congregate a little further down the street where some sit and rap on the wall of Baker Center. Some sun on the war memorial underneath the figures of Civil War warriors on the College Green. If some one should happen to bring a drum, the entire Green throbs and hums. During spring quarter, faces appear that have not been seen since fall. "You know we don't like no cold weather, man."

Who are these people, these black OU students? They come from all over the state, from poor and medium income and well-to-do families. They major in the same subjects as the rest of the campus, take the same courses, attend the same lectures, live on the same Greens on the same floors.

But they're different. It's not the bush of Afros or the rows of corn rows or the sheen of straightened hair. It's not the sunglasses or the walk or the talk. It's the whatever-it-is that makes black different from white and black different from black. There is no black experience. There's an experience for every black person.

Black students who attend OU usually undergo at least a medium voltage charge of culture shock. The major cause of this is growing up and being formed in an environment that is predominately black and abruptly entering a living and social situation that barely includes, and hardly reflects them. The shock is deepened with the realization that this is the way the world called "America" is.

In that time so recent and so far away when blacks and many others were "voting in the streets" across the nation, colleges and universities were also polling places of opinion. After a number of public marches and demonstrations and a series of private negotiations and meetings, OU's Black Studies Institute was formed. A number of its first faculty members (Adriane Livingston, Antar Mberi and Rodney Sampson) were university alumnus.

In some ways things haven't changed too much. If you want something around here or out there and you're black, you have to make it, fake it or take it. The days of token commitment to token blacks have waned. The tokens must now play job roulette with each other in a contracted economy.

You can't find a part-time job. Financial aid is hard to get. The Posner's is always way in the back of the sixth store you



Bill Wade

ABOVE: A dance performed by Stanley Perryman titled "I'm On A Road," was one selection in a concert presented by the Inter City Repertory Dance Company and sponsored by the Center for Afro-American Studies and the Black Students Cultural Programming Board. The concert was presented free to the public on April 4.



Dave Williams

ABOVE: Florentine Gray was the winner of the Fifth Annual Miss Bronze Pageant, held on Moms' Weekend. Here Gray's mother shares in her happiness.

BELOW: The Black Students Center opened in April, providing recreation facilities and a meeting place.

got into, Jet is a week late, Flori Roberts just came to Athens and the only ribs in town worth touching are around your navel. Just when some blacks start getting interested in and elected to Student Governing Board, it decides to abolish itself and Adrian Harpool is out of a job. Florentine Gray wins the Fifth Annual Miss Bronze pageant and the entire event gets five lines in The Post Newsbriefs. Bill Brown becomes assistant basketball coach and the team has a dismal season. And there was a failure to communicate during Communications Week when there were no black speakers on the program and the Black Students Communications Caucus got upset and organized The First Annual Black Communications Week. Then the College of Communication got upset but Carol Ford won an R-TV award anyway. Maybe regional dialects caused the conflict.

Sometimes it seems as if the only truly integrated places on campus are the sidewalks — or the statue on the Green. There's a university and a Black Studies Institute. The president of the former is "the leader" of all students. The head of the latter is the president of some black students. There's an OU Post and an Afro-American Affairs. The "Ohio Review" and "Confrontation." WOUB and WOUB's Black Directions. In black and white, that's the way it is.

Being seen too often, or at all for some, with one of the opposite sex and race will get you funny looks. The pleasant dream world of the university is made of the same stuff the harsher world's nightmares are. There are all white fraternities and sororities and all black fraternities and sororities. White rooms and black rooms and white wings and black wings. And that seems to be the way every one wants it.

Dave Williams





The Sixties "turn out" became the Seventies "burn out." That is Malcolm is dead and King is buried and the spirit is sick. Reverend Ike raps just as well as Jesse Jackson. Julian Bond is still pretty, but he's not saying anything. It's "go for yourself time" with no particular place to go. Like Billie Holiday a la Diana Ross sang in the show, "God Bless the child that's got his own." "We got to get over before we go under," James Brown says.

The year began with the same problems needing to be solved that had been present when the last year ended. An underfunded BSI faced budget cuts that would seriously affect its ability to function. The number of black faculty and staff members was low. The burning issue which had galvanized many people before — black entertainment — was still not appearing. That was to be the job of the newly formed and funded Black Students Cultural Programming Board.

They put on a concert by Les McCann, who played well to a much less than packed house. It lost money. They sponsored a play by the Free Southern Theater. They lost money. The rising new group called The Commodores were brought to campus and gave a performance that was "cool for my head," according to a lot of people who were there. But more people weren't there and BSCPb lost money. Free events were well attended. Maybe it was the money, maybe it was the times.



Bill Wade



The Concerned Black Students had better luck. A kind of ad hoc pressure group organized under an umbrella of proposals; CBS achieved one of its major goals — getting a meeting facility for the use of black students. Even though they had to repeat almost all of the work done with former President Claude Sowle, with interim President Harry Crewson, the Lindley Hall Student Center was finally equipped, staffed and opened during spring quarter. It only took about 15 months. At the opening lots of soul food appeared and disappeared as if by magic while Derek and Cyndi Floyd entertained.

"The Harder They Come," came to campus and "Claudine" and "Uptown Saturday Night" played uptown. The Black Graces and Four Women programs were good. The usual black tragi-holidays were celebrated, a memorium for the students killed at Southern University, the birthdays of Malcolm X and Martin Luther King. The Conference on Racism and The African-Afro-American Alliance and the Black Women's Forum and the deejays of Black Directions radioed on out while the Deltas and the Kappas and the AKA's and the Alphas and the Zetas and the Sigmas and the SuperBees all did their things.

Three plays directed by John Patterson, "Purlie

Victorious," "Sizwe Bonzi is Dead," and "Blood Knot" were produced. Taj Mahal played, Ruby Dee spoke and a lot of folks lectured, thanks to BSI.

James Steele stumped the campus in his losing bid for the US Senate. Marvin A. Hayes split, Tom Hester came back and Major Mike King, lecturer in AFROTC, retired. Dr. Francine Childs joined the faculty of BSI, Dwight Kirk became the minority affairs specialist, and got to deal with a majority of the headaches. Donald A. Spencer, a Cincinnati realtor, became the first black member of the OU Board of Trustees.

Painter Al Loving was artist-in-residence for a quarter and Maureen McDaniel became the first artist sister to get MFA from the School of Fine Arts. South African poets Willie Kgositsile and Mazisi Kunene and homegrown Carole Gregory visited the campus and read to enthusiastic audiences. The Dayton Contemporary Dance Company and the Inner City Repertory Company got down. Journey's End and Night were two of the baddest bands around.

People kept on getting busted for the same old simple stuff and some new things too. There was another march and rally against racism.

There was a Black Awareness Week and an Afrika Week to raise consciousness at least seven days higher. Black sweat and energy (because bailing wire costs too much) put a lot of good things together around here.

People are learning how to turn the wheels of progress and jam the gears of bureaucracy, how to squeeze some meaningful something out of classes and texts and administrators and professors that often don't seem to relate to black students, how to get elected and how to depose, how to get on the committee and how to make it work. After all, the black student of today is the black leader of tomorrow. Aren't you?

Whatever the reasons are, while overall enrollment has been dropping, black enrollment has been going up. Something, the presence of others, BSI, some set of vibrations around Athens, whatever, draws people. Something's going down; some things are getting better.

Maybe one of the most important things black OU students learn is what institutional racism is. It's all that stuff that no one is responsible for, baby, that's just the way things are.



Fred Nevins

Horace Coleman is an Assistant Professor of English at the university. — ed.

OPPOSITE PAGE ABOVE: Performers in the Dayton Contemporary Dance Company perform in Memorial Auditorium on February 13.

OPPOSITE PAGE BELOW: One common meeting place was the corner of Court and Union in front of Logans.

ABOVE: Amelework Trineh and Carol Lyles at a potluck dinner in the Coltrane Room of the Black Resource Center.



# Organization And Commitment

BY MARGARET VAN DEMARK

For a woman like Gloria Steinem, who has advocated feminism on a large scale, the OU Women's Center looked incredibly small. Coming in before her Student Lecture Series speech to talk to members, the editor of MS magazine said "Only two rooms?"

But for women on campus, those two rooms were a great improvement over what women's activities had been in recent years.

Located in McGuffey Hall, the Center began in the fall of 1972 when a group of women from the former Women's Union "decided that they wanted to make a commitment," according to Cam Stoufer, coordinator of the Women's Center.

These women had a room on the third floor of McGuffey, but according to an informational booklet on the Center, "until January, 1974, the Center was without organization or leadership." The booklet goes on to outline how a group of women from the Women's Union met there, "but its existence was largely unknown and unnoticed campus-wide."

A group of women realized the need for a central and active women's group within the university community. They started holding Sunday afternoon open houses and a program of volunteer staffing began. Stoufer needed a practicum for a graduate degree in counseling and decided she wanted to work with the Women's Center. She felt that the center needed organizing.

"Nobody took us seriously, first of all, and people didn't know we were there." Anne Goff, director of Student Life Programs, apportioned funds for a coordinator for the Women's Center at the end of August, 1974, and Stoufer had a job. There were also two students on work study assignment to the Women's Center, and two were doing counseling practicum there.

Everyone involved stressed that it was a collective of many contributing members. Stoufer stressed that she only "provided a little more structure" and served as a resource person. She said she would "like there to be more self-contained work groups."

However, within this group as within any other group of any size, there was dissension. Some women felt that the coordinator had too much power, and that the power should have been diffused. Others felt that the coordinator was needed to serve as a liaison between the Center and the university administration, or as a focal point, a clearing-house for efforts.

The group was also struggling over the issue of an ideology. Some felt one needed to give the Center an identity, so that the community "will know where we're at." Others felt differently.



"The uniqueness of the Center is that different groups can go out from here and still have a central core," one member said. Another felt that agreement on an ideology by all members would be near impossible; "we're struggling with the task of being a collective of individuals."

Other criticism was aimed at the Women's Center from outside. Debbie Yukich, associate editor of The Post, accused the Center of being elitist in a signed editorial which said, "... to direct efforts solely toward the female sex only enlightens half the community."

This letter sparked the series of letters and Perspectives in The Post concerning the Women's Center. Most of the letters were favorable on the whole, although each writer had his or her own reservations. Laurie Swirsky defended the idea of a women's center.

"People of specific groups who have been oppressed need a chance to get together by themselves. This does not mean that they want to sever all types of communication with the opposite sex or culture," she wrote.

"On the contrary, I think they may need to become better prepared to be able to live with the other sex, races and cultures existing in our society. Like women, blacks also see this need."



LEFT: Gloria Steinem talked with local women about sexism in Athens.



Patti Beck

Jake Newman

ABOVE: Cam Stoufer, coordinator of women's programming, became a center of controversy at the Women's Center. LEFT: Karen Shaw, a junior in the College of Communication, at a meeting of the collective.



Patti Beck





Patti Beck



Patti Beck

Gwen Coleman, adviser to the Black Resource Center, speaking to Women's Center members on "Black Women and Feminism," told them, "Our struggles are simply different." She said that she felt "a lot of resentment" by black women toward the white women's movement for two reasons: while the white woman is going to her consciousness raising groups, there's a black woman in her kitchen. They also feel that the entry of more white women into the job market will lessen the amount of jobs available to black men, she explained. She also stated that some issues cannot be understood by white women, such as welfare and prostitution.

Coleman also said, however, that the two movements came together where they were concerned with the "liberation of humans."

Despite these criticisms, the Center was a busy place. The year started off with a film, "How to Make a Woman," at the organizational meeting. This was followed by several open houses, a rummage sale at the Athens City Trade Festival, a workshop on the legalities and problems of a woman keeping her own name after marriage, a female sexuality workshop, a Woman in the Arts program featuring a gallery in Baker Center and two nights of the performing arts, and a discussion on the ties between lesbianism and feminism. Fall quarter ended with a Christmas party.

Winter quarter, in addition to the regular Tuesday meetings of the Center and Friday afternoon open houses, a "Sandwich Seminar" was organized for Wednesdays at noon which featured such topics as female sexuality, black women and feminism, lesbianism, affirmative action (with Bev Price of the Equal Opportunity Program Office), women in government (with Councilwomen Pat Gyi and Phyllis Katz) and women and welfare. Support groups of various kinds were initiated both quarters.

The Center also served as a clearing house for

ABOVE LEFT: Kathie Kitchen, director of women's affairs at United Campus Ministry.

ABOVE: More than a place to organize, Pat Leegan finds the Women's Center a place to have fun.

BELOW: Besides a resource center, the two rooms in McGuffey make a great place for lunch.

Patti Beck





Patti Beck

ABOVE: This woman has her own form of self-expression as she performs at the Women's Center coffeehouse.

information of interest to women and as a meeting place for other women's groups such as Mortar Board, Chimes, Women in Communication and College Women in Broadcasting. A library of feminist books, pamphlets and magazines was located in the Center.

Winter quarter an advisory board chosen of students, faculty women and townspeople was established. These women were Joy Huntley, Christa Bausch, Kathie Kitchen, Jeanne O'Leary, Bev Price, Anna Belle Penson, Karen Shaw, Roberta Roth and Sue Federico. This board was to serve an aid in policy-making and as a resource group for the Center, according to Speaking Out, the Center newsletter.

One person who had been working closely with the Women's Center was Kathie Kitchen, staff worker for women's concerns at United Campus Ministry. Many events at the Women's Center were held in conjunction with UCM. Kitchen directed several support groups in addition to the groups at the Women's Center. Athens Women Against Rape was also a joint effort. Kitchen felt that there was a special need for the type of counseling she

provided.

"People who a few years ago would have had their roles defined are all mixed up," she said. She went on to explain that when traditional roles are being questioned, people need help in redefining themselves. She also said that "nothing has happened for women for so long that just having someone who can see women's needs is vital." Kitchen explained that her position was formerly of a counselor for problem pregnancies, but the university Health Center and Planned Parenthood have largely taken over those roles, leaving her time for other things.

Kitchen said that she felt there was a need for a "Men's Center." "A place where men can be themselves . . . but until the men get together and fight for it, there won't be one. We had to fight for our Center," she said.

Besides political groups such as the Women's Center and the activities of the United Campus Ministry, there





Patti Beck

ABOVE: Dr. Patricia Baasel, an assistant professor in OU's mental health technology program, leads a discussion on careers for women in psychology.

## Career Day Focus: Getting Paid What You're Worth

were also older, more traditional women's groups which were highly active and professional women's organizations which came into their own within the last year.

Women In Communications, Inc., was part of a national organization of women in journalism. WICI furnished a student with professional contacts. The national organization provided a directory to members listing the name, location and employer of each member, along with addresses and phone numbers.

WICI presented a seminar on women in communications during the Career Day conference and presented various professional-help meetings such as one featuring Caroline Bird, author of the book, "Getting Paid What You're Worth," and a professional WICI member.

College Women in Broadcasting was also part of a larger organization, American Women in Broadcasting, but much younger than WICI's 66 years. The local president, Denise Fugo, explained, "Radio-TV has been predominantly a man's field," and that CWB focused on problems women have in employment, helping them function competently on the job.

The group produced spots on women in American history to be broadcast during Communications Week,



Patti Beck

LEFT: Terry and Lintha Eiler, both professional photographers, lead a panel discussion on business partnerships in marriages, during Career Day.  
BELOW: Author of the best-seller, "Getting Paid What You're Worth," Caroline Bird was the keynote speaker of Career Day.

made a film on women in advertising, handled the promotion of Career Day and produced a program on international women for "Lock, Stock and Barrel," a community-access program on WOUB-TV.

President of Phi Gamma Nu, the women's business sorority, Wendy Wheeler, felt that businesswomen had different needs than businessmen.

"The organization helps the girls solve some problems that men wouldn't think of," she said. This year, in addition to other activities, they were co-sponsors of Career Day.

Tau Beta Sigma, women's music honorary and sorority, was also a service and professional group, according to its president, Sheila Coffindaffer. Entrance was based on scholastic average and number of quarters participation in a band.

Coffindaffer hoped the group would work as "a liason between the band as it is and the band as it is to become" when the 110 go co-ed in 1975-76.

Other women's honoraries included Alpha Lambda Delta for freshmen; Chimes, a junior women's honorary; and Mortar Board, a senior women's honorary.

Black women on campus had Black Awareness month dedicated to them. The theme this year was, "The Black Woman: For My People."

The Black Women's Forum was also started to sponsor events relating to black women on campus.

Other women's organizations included Campus Girl Scouts, OU Dames, Coed Cadettes and the Air Force ROTC.

In addition to extra-curricular activities, it was possible to graduate from OU with a general studies degree in women's studies. Courses included: Feminist Political Thought, Political Position of Women, Women and Public Policy, Women in American History, Women — a Cross-Cultural Survey, Language and Sex Roles, Personality and Sex Roles, Black Women Authors and Recalling the Meaning of the Female within a History of Patriarchal Society.



Patti Beck





# RAPE in Athens

STORY BY MARGARET VAN DEMARK  
PHOTOS BY PATTI BECK

"The feelings of fear, guilt, shame and inadequacy have caused us to shroud rape in secrecy as if it were something we wanted or caused to happen to ourselves. It is time for women to understand themselves, recognize the enemy and move out to stop rape."

A group of women from the Athens area agreed with this statement from the Stop Rape Handbook, compiled by Women against Rape, and in the spring of 1974, decided to organize to stop rape and related sex crimes in Athens.

According to Ted Jones, Athens city police chief, there were five reported rapes in Athens in 1974. Of those, all were prosecuted and convicted. Although Athens Women Against Rape estimated that there were 100 rapes in 1974 in Athens, Jones would make no estimates.

"I don't know. I don't know how you'd find out," he said.

University Security's William Kane said, "I've been at the university for eight years and I only know of a couple of confirmed cases of rape on or near campus." Both these cases were prosecuted, he said, and the men convicted. He added that he felt that AWAR had exaggerated the number of rapes, reported or unreported, in Athens.

In order to clarify the situation, AWAR compiled statistics on rape in

BELOW: When police are alerted to a rape scene, if requested they will call Care Line to contact an AWARE member. RIGHT: The victim is immediately taken to O'Bleness Memorial Hospital for a physical examination. The policeman keeps all information on record for possible use in court.



the Women's Center. In the Center were forms available to fill out with the location of the attack or other sex crime (such as exposure), description of the offender, description of the vehicle if one was involved and other information that could be of help. AWARE urged all women who had been victims of sex crimes to fill out one of the forms, even if she did not want to prosecute, in order to help clarify descriptions of repeat offenders, and to give the group solid information on the number of sex crimes that were committed in Athens.

The city police and Care Line, through whom AWARE set up a rape crisis line, also had these forms. If a woman was attacked, she could call Care Line, or the police would make the contact for her if they had already been called, and ask for a member of AWARE to accompany her through police procedures and lend moral support. As one member said, "We're there for you. If it happened two years ago and you just want to talk about it now, call us."

By the middle of winter quarter, statistics kept in the Center since



ABOVE: An AWARE member is called to lend comfort and support to the rape victim at the hospital.



RIGHT. To increase victim awareness of the legal aspects of rape, OU security director Robert Guinn, Athens policeman Dave Thompson, and Director of University Judiciaries Bruce Gaynor participate in a panel discussion during the Rape Conference. BELOW: A registered nurse with a brown belt in karate, Athens resident Charlene Malawista offered a free self-defense course for women.



October showed that there had been three rapes, three attempted rapes and 17 exposures. Jones and Kane both concurred that exposures were the most frequent of sex crimes reported in Athens.

If confronted with a rape situation, AWAR stressed fighting back. To prepare women for the possibility that they might have to fight off a rapist someday, AWAR had a self-defense class and sold rape whistles.

"Primarily it's scare tactics," one member said. "If attacked, the woman blows the whistle to attract attention to herself. Whistle wearers who hear the victim's whistle, blow theirs and run in the direction of the victim. Even if all the noise doesn't scare him off, there'll be several women there who may be able to subdue him."

Weapons such as knives or guns were not advocated by AWAR, the Athens police or university security. Common articles which could be used against an attacker, such as a hatpin, a lighted cigarette, a sharp pencil were recommended. As Jones said, "If you carry a weapon, you've got to be prepared to use it." One woman scared off an attacker with a two-inch pen knife; another scared a voyeur off with her whistle.

AWAR stressed in their programs to report sex offenses, even if the woman does not want to prosecute. Cane felt that this stress on the idea that a woman should not be embarrassed is a help.

"I think they are giving the young people of our community a better attitude," Jones said following a police department program on rape, "after these programs the number of sex crimes reported rose."



ABOVE: During Malawista's self-defense training sessions in Boyd Hall, women practice shoving an attacker to the ground.

LEFT: After breaking her attacker's grasp on her neck, Malawista moves to strike him under the chin. In a real attack, this blow can be fatal to the attacker.

BELOW: Ohio State University security officer Norma Walker demonstrates practical self-defense methods that require little prior training during the "Nobody's Victim" session of the Rape Conference.





# Budget Cuts Continue



Hieu Phan

**ABOVE:** Your assignment: Design a set of plans which will turn this old water power plant into a community center for the arts. This assignment was one of many studio projects developed by architecture students this year.

**OPPOSITE PAGE:** Gathered for one of their "what not" interaction group meetings, the students view some slides from a trip the School of Architecture took to Canada. The trip lasted a week and gave the students the opportunity to see various buildings and talk to several prominent architects.



# To Influence Academic Education



Greg Thomason

## School of Architecture Eliminated

BY MARGARET VAN DEMARK

"The fees, programs and requirements contained in this bulletin are necessarily subject to change without notice at the discretion of the University."

That statement appears on the title page of the "Ohio University Bulletin for Prospective Students," a copy of which every student receives upon entrance to the university.

This policy has been the cause of much of the university's problems in the past few years. Not the policy itself, but the fact that the policy has had to be used.

With the famed drops in enrollment and the budget cutbacks, academic programs have been cut, instructors relieved of their jobs and courses eliminated.

In a comparison between the 1973 listings of colleges and majors, it was found that few academic programs were cut completely. Several departments were eliminated from the College of Education, and several sequences in the School of Theater removed.

But the 1973 Campus Directory, in the section of faculty and staff, has 2,105 listings. The 1975 Campus Directory, in its section for faculty and staff, has 1,837 listings — a difference of 268 persons in two years.

And, the 1973 Bulletin has 279 pages, while the 1975

Bulletin has only 160; the dimensions of the two books are the same.

This means that professors and classes have, indeed, been severely cut back in the last two years. And according to budget plans for the future, more cuts are indicated.

One example of scheduled cuts for the future is the complete elimination of the School of Architecture in the College of Fine arts, a decision which was made this year.

"Architecture was not their highest priority," said Paul Laseau, acting director of the School of Architecture, thus simplifying the whole issue of why the OU School of Architecture is being phased out.

The first hint of doom came in the spring of 1974, when a declining enrollment necessitated drastic budget cuts. According to Laseau, the university was left with two possibilities.

"They could continue to take a little bit out of each program, or they could drop a program," he said. There were three programs that closely fit the amount to be cut: comparative arts, a combination of dance and photography and the School of Architecture. Architecture was the choice.

"By the time it got to the Board of Trustees," Laseau said, "it was really already phased out." He explained that, because of the situation the school was in at the time, they could make no commitments to prospective students, and





LEFT: University professor Donald M. Borchert, an associate professor of philosophy, taught Models of Humanness in Various Philosophical Disciplines for his UP course.

Rob Engelhardt

Rob Engelhardt



LEFT: Associate Professor of modern languages Manuel Serna-Maytorena taught a class in conversational Spanish for his UP course.

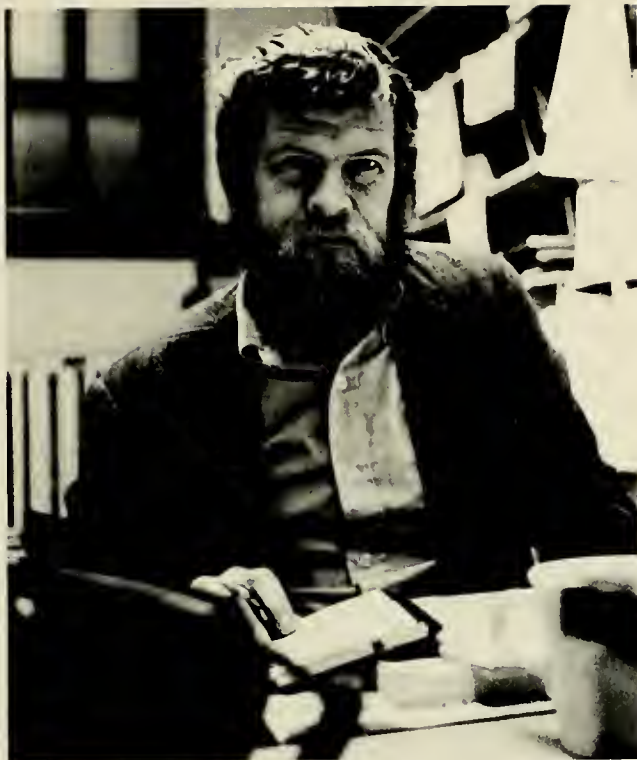
BELOW: Associate professor of geology Geoffrey Smith offered a class in ice ages during his term as University Professor.

Rob Engelhardt

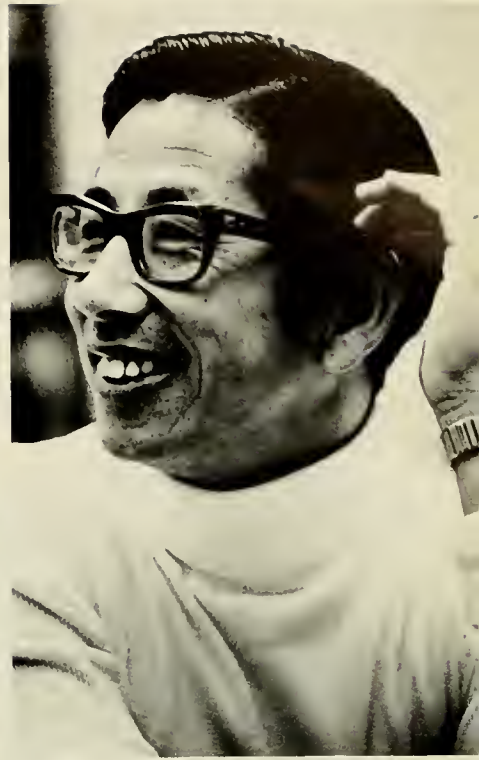


FAR RIGHT: Assistant Professor of Government Sung Ho Kim taught classes on the Politics of Human Survival, International Control of the Oceans and Alternative World Futures.

RIGHT: Richard Mason, instructor of sociology, offered a class in the Sociology of Individual Survival. Mason was terminated because of budget cuts in the Sociology Department.



Rob Engelhardt



Rob Engelhardt

several faculty members left.

"I think it mainly affected the students," Laseau said. Some have had to transfer to out-of-state schools where fees are higher for them, some have had to go longer because of differences in program requirements. Despite a high number of applicants for empty spaces in architecture schools, OU under-grads have had few problems finding alternatives, according to Laseau.

"Most schools are very good about helping us," he explained. He thinks that part of this helpfulness is due to the confidence in the quality of the school. He said that the "good feelings" he has about the school are reinforced when he talks to people in other schools, when OU is consistently good in competition and when he gets many good reports from the employers of OU grads.

"There's no doubt in my mind that there should be a School of Architecture here," he said. However, if given a choice between drastic budget cuts and phasing out, he would rather see the program phased out.

"It's better if you don't take people's money and give them a poor education," he explained.

## U Prof Program Weakening

Another program which has suffered from the financial crisis facing the university has been the University Professor Program.

This program, unique to OU, was started in 1970 to acknowledge outstanding undergraduate teachers.

However, according to Edgar Whan, initiator of the program, professor of English and University Professor this year, "The whole point of it, to my mind, was not to reward teachers." He said that the idea was to "shake 'em loose" and make them more creative. Another University Professor associate professor of philosophy Donald Borchert said the program "forces" them to work out new programs.

University Professors are nominated by students, screened by a committee made up of three students from each of the seven degree-granting colleges and the Black Studies Institute, plus members of the Curriculum Council and other interested students, and are finally approved by their department chairmen.

According to Robert Wieman, professor of philosophy and dean of the University College, another related reason for starting the University Professor program was to "free them from departmental duties and all those other things" and make them "pure" teachers. However, because of departmental cuts, several of the professors carried regular loads plus their University Professor course. For example, Roger Quisenberry, professor of electrical engineering, taught a full load of classes plus his special class. He explained that the department could not spare him from his regular duties.

The program was cut from a \$10,000 fund for honorariums (awarded to the instructors to develop their new course) to \$6,000 for the 1975-76 academic year. One University Professor termed this cut "regrettable," while another felt the cuts reflected a "lack of commitment to the program," adding that "it's a very small price for the university to pay."





LEFT: Edgar Whan, professor of English, offered a literary study of man and nature and conducted a field studies class one quarter. For that class, students chose something outside of class that they wished to study. One student lived in Greece for the quarter.

BELOW: Professor of electrical engineering Roger Quisenberry taught very technical courses in the subject, which he said "still attracted students from a wide variety of disciplines."



Rob Engelhardt

Rob Engelhardt

## Grad Enrollment Surprisingly Prospers

While declining enrollment is a serious problem in most segments of the university, there is one college in which enrollment is not only NOT declining, but some students who are qualified are NOT being accepted.

This exception is the Graduate College. According to John Collier, associate dean, there are many reasons for the growth of this program, with such factors as the job market and the demand for master's degree holders and the growth of graduate schools in general among the most important.

Collier explained that the job market is "competitive" for holders of bachelor's degrees, and the trend is toward a tight job market at the doctoral level as well, so the largest spurt in the program is at the master's level. Collier thinks that reputation has the most to do with the rising graduate enrollment.

"Our graduate programs have become quite mature," he

explained. "They've developed a rather strong reputation in their own fields." He added that graduate students are "quite specific" about a program, while an undergraduate usually goes by the "reputation of the institution as a whole, rather than the reputation of just one department."

Most of the scholars that choose OU come from other colleges and universities, rather than being undergrads who decide to remain in Athens for a few more years. Collier said that he has been confident that graduate enrollment would at least remain stable despite the economic situation.

"It's all inter-related," he explained, adding that although some students may come back to school when they can't find jobs in their field, the decision is more "closely tied to scholarships, fellowships and grants." He said that this is more of a factor to graduate students because more of them are financially on their own.

BELOW: Assistant Professor of English Sam Crowl taught a course on the London stage.

RIGHT: Jerome Rovener, associate professor of zoology, took a look at the behavior of man from a zoological perspective.

Rob Engelhardt



Rob Engelhardt





# OU Selects 18th President



Photo courtesy of The Post

ABOVE: Chosen as the 18th president of Ohio University, Charles J. Ping would replace Interim President Harry Crewson.

BY DAN SEWELL

Decreasing enrollment is a term that has become synonymous with the name of Ohio University in the last few years and coping with that decline while trying to maintain quality standards of education has been a major concern of recent administrators of this university.

Charles J. Ping, chosen by a specially appointed presidential search committee and approved by the OU Board of Trustees, said this about the school of which he would become the 18th president:

"Higher education is under criticism. This is a time in which many areas of education must be re-evaluated.

"I don't think small enrollment means a university is low quality. I believe we can maintain an enrollment of 13,000; some of our nation's greatest universities like Harvard, Yale and Duke have enrollments in that area."

The search for interim President Harry Crewson's successor ended in early May as the Trustees unanimously approved the selection of Ping.

A provost principle academic administrator at Central Michigan University, Ping was chosen by the 13-member Presidential Search Committee comprised of faculty, administrators and students. The committee, headed by Faculty Senate Chairman Alan Booth, began evaluation of Ping and the 311 other applicants for the presidency in October.

Three finalists were submitted to the Trustees in late January, but when their unofficial choice, George Chambers, vice president of the University of Nebraska at Omaha, rescinded his bid, the Trustees asked for more names. Thus, two more candidates, one of them Ping, were submitted.

Ping was then approved without any dissenters, although informed sources said there was some trepidation about Ping's "small college background."

Before serving six years as provost at CMU, Ping taught at Alma College in Michigan, and in 1969 was an acting president at Tusculum College in Tennessee.

In his term as provost at CMU, he authored a five-year budget plan for the university, and dealt with collective bargaining by CMU faculty. Both issues were expected to major concerns of Ping in his first year here.



Dave Williams



Dave Williams

ABOVE: Posing outside of Chubb Hall where meetings were held are members of the Presidential Search Committee: George H. Lobbell Jr., executive secretary of the committee and professor of history; James L. Bruning, chairman of the Psychology Department; Gary A. Musselman, director of Baker Center and chairman of the Administrative Senate; Kenner Bush; W. Konneker; Alan R. Booth, committee chairman and chairman of the Faculty Senate, professor of history; P. Harper; C. DeBraw; M. Taylor; Vernon Alden, former president of OU; John Galbrath and Terry Hagley not pictured.

LEFT: Chairman Alan Booth making a progress report to the Alumni Association.





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# COMPETITION

## ATHLETIC ACHEIVEMENT AND CONTROVERSIES

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| Season Recaps       | 178 |
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# '74-'75: Wrestlers, Lockett, Steelers, Schmidt Highlight . . .

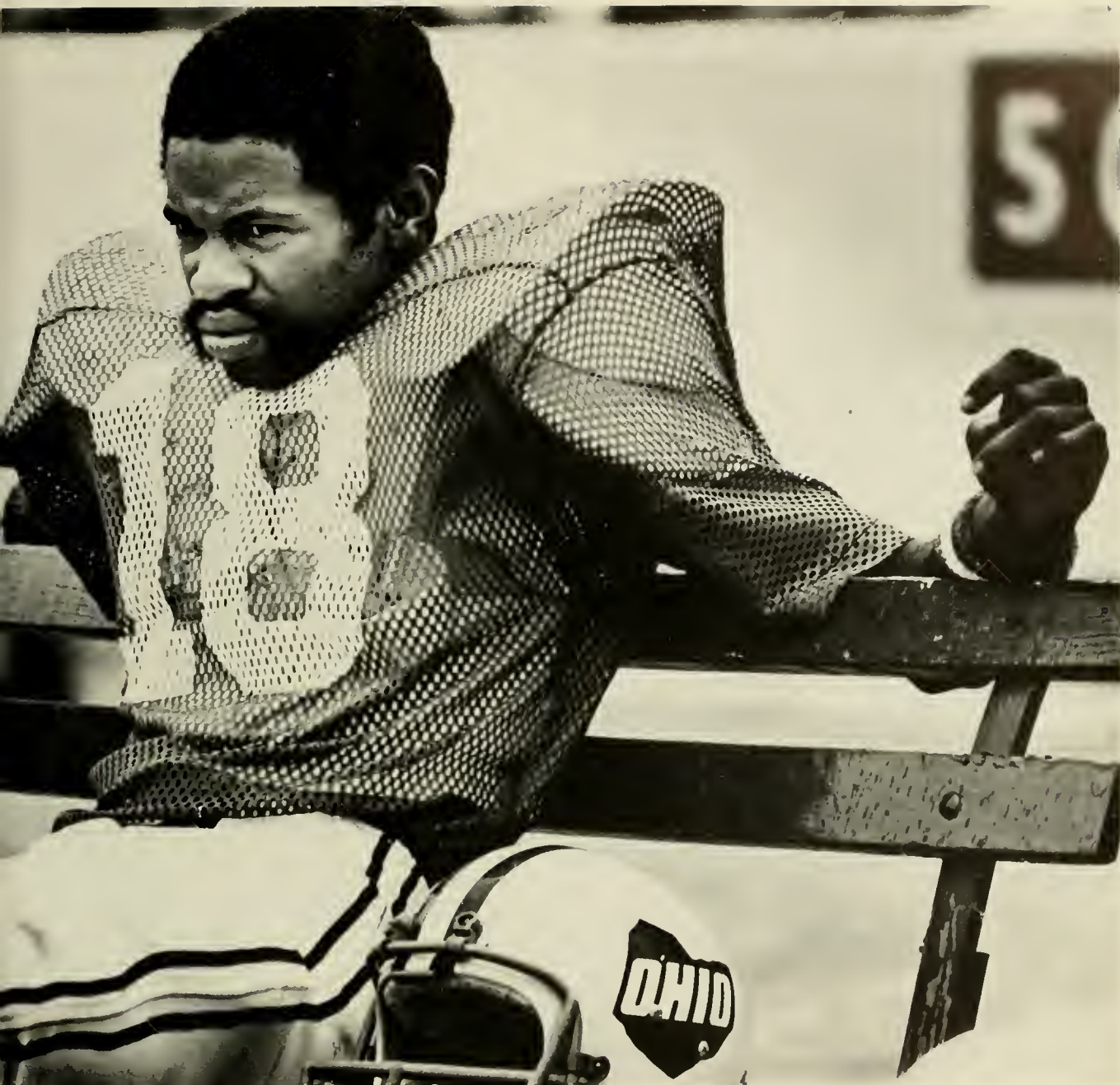
. . . But Basketball,  
Tobik, Browns, Reds  
Frustrate Local Fans



BY DAN SEWELL

1974-75 will not be entered into the annals of OU sports history as being particularly memorable. In fact, for the majority of OU fans, it will probably be remembered as a year of extreme frustration.

Not that there weren't any bright spots; it's just that they were always followed by dark ones. For example, the wrestling team won the Mid-American Conference Championship (but then, don't they always?) only to embarrass themselves at the NCAA finals by scoring only



Mark Payler

one-half point, in comparison to champion Oklahoma's 173 points.

Similarly, the baseball team had another good season; but before superstar Dave Terek passed up his last year of eligibility to sign a professional contract with the Detroit Tigers, and two other front-line pitchers left school, there had been hope for a national title contender.

The Reds, Indians and Yankees kept major league followers titillated throughout the '74 season by flirting with their respective divisional championship, but none of them were

still playing in October. The Pirates delighted Southeastern Ohio fans by winning the National League East, but they were quickly annihilated by the Dodgers in the play-offs.

Walter Luckett became OU's all-time leading scorer in basketball, but his superb play was not enough to lift his team from the bottom segment of the MAC. Cleveland's beloved Cavaliers showed improvement, but missed the NBA play-offs by one game. The Knicks clearly demonstrated to the New Yorkers that a dynasty was dead, as they lost to the Houston Rockets

(who?) in the play-off's first round.

The Pittsburgh Steelers did win the NFL Super Bowl in professional football, but there was little in the '74 season for Bengals and Browns fans to take solace in, as both of those teams suffered through very frustrating seasons.

Frustrating, and that's the key word in assessing the '74-'75 sports year.

There's not a whole lot that can be said about OU's football team in 1974. They won more than they lost, which is good; but when they lost, they lost by tremendous margins, which is bad.





Bill Wade



Jake Newman

ABOVE: Alemu Shura was the second leading scorer for a disappointing 3-8-1 Ohio soccer team. At the end of the season, first-year Coach Eric Winders took a job at another university, as Earl Draper replaced him for the 1975-76 season.

ABOVE RIGHT: Fall and spring sports seasons featured the rugby crazies, complete with bruises, broken bones and lots of beer.

RIGHT: The football coaching staff managed to inspire the Cats to a winning season, even though they were eliminated from MAC contention early.



Dave Williams

They won three and lost two in the MAC which is good, but Miami beat them 35-0 and won the championship again, which is bad.

The Bobcats opened the season against a highly-rated opponent, North Carolina. They were supposed to lose, but not by 35 points. Then they scored a 20-0 win against pre-season MAC favorite Kent State, and things looked much more encouraging.

Toledo ended any premature hopes for a MAC championship on the part of Bobcat supporters by upending OU, 19-16. After Ohio belted Northern

Illinois, arch-rival Miami eliminated the Cats from MAC contention. The Redskins made a thorough job of it, running around, over and through the Cats en route to a 35-0 win.

At that point it would have been easy for the OU players to quietly hang their heads and fade into obscurity for the rest of the season. But Coach Bill Hess succeeded in keeping his team inspired enough to win four of its final six games.

Tailbacks L.C. Lyons and Dave Houston, quarterback Rich Bevely and defensive backs Mike Nugent and

#### FOOTBALL SCOREBOARD

Record: 6-5

|      |    |                 |    |
|------|----|-----------------|----|
| Ohio | 7  | North Carolina  | 42 |
| Ohio | 20 | Kent State      | 0  |
| Ohio | 16 | Toledo          | 19 |
| Ohio | 31 | N. Illinois     | 14 |
| Ohio | 3  | Miami           | 31 |
| Ohio | 49 | Moorehead State | 10 |
| Ohio | 26 | W. Michigan     | 3  |
| Ohio | 33 | Bowling Green   | 22 |
| Ohio | 13 | Cincinnati      | 35 |
| Ohio | 16 | Penn State      | 35 |
| Ohio | 35 | Marshall        | 0  |



Dave Williams

LEFT: There was nothing for the football team to celebrate at this year's Oktoberfest; Miami buried them, 35-0.



Dave Williams

ABOVE: Although Bobcat cornerback John Summers made a tackle on this play, for the most part Miami was unstoppable.

#### SOCCER SCOREBOARD

Record: 3-8-1

|      |    |                 |   |
|------|----|-----------------|---|
| Ohio | 3  | Miami           | 3 |
| Ohio | 1  | Cedarville      | 0 |
| Ohio | 1  | W. Va. Wesleyan | 2 |
| Ohio | 1  | Buffalo         | 2 |
| Ohio | 1  | Ohio State      | 2 |
| Ohio | 11 | Toledo          | 0 |
| Ohio | 4  | Cleveland State | 4 |
| Ohio | 1  | Kent State      | 2 |
| Ohio | 2  | Bowling Green   | 0 |
| Ohio | 1  | Davis & Elkins  | 7 |
| Ohio | 1  | W. Michigan     | 3 |
| Ohio | 3  | Wooster         | 5 |

Charles Williams were the standout performers for Ohio's football team in 1974.

Soccer Coach Eric Winders, an All-American at OU the previous season, found that it was easier to be a successful player than it was to be a successful coach. In his first season as coach, Winders, who replaced Dr. Gianni Speria, proved the oldest of coaching adages: no matter how good a coach you are, you can't win without material to work with.

Shadrack Adeoti and Jeff Duer were the only veteran players on the team,

and with Sherman Lyle graduated and Winders on the sidelines, the nucleus of the previous season's team was missing. The Bobcats finished at 3-8-1, a far cry from the 1973 10-2 record.

Sophomore Frank Beodray developed rapidly during the season, and ended as the Cats' leading scorer. Another sophomore, John Darst, also turned in a strong performance. Darst, OU's goalie, posted three shutouts during the season.

Another first-year coach, Larry Clinton, had a like problem with the OU Cross Country team. The Cats did



BELOW Coach Fletcher Gilders' swim team failed to regain some of Ohio's past glory in swimming, finishing seventh in the MAC.

RIGHT: Diving was one of the Cats' strengths in the league meet.



Joe Vitti



Joe Vitti

as well as they had the previous season. Unfortunately, the previous season they finished ninth out of 10 teams in the MAC.

Clinton wasn't discouraged, though, saying, "Even though we wound up in the same spot as last season, I felt we were definitely improved. The times were faster, and only two teams (champion Eastern Michigan and Ball State) placed their top five runners before our first man finished. That was a big improvement."

Sophomore Randy Foster, at 23rd

#### BASKETBALL SCOREBOARD

Record: 12-14

|      |    |                 |     |
|------|----|-----------------|-----|
| Ohio | 62 | Wisconsin       | 71  |
| Ohio | 85 | Cleveland State | 71  |
| Ohio | 68 | Northwestern    | 71  |
| Ohio | 87 | Ohio State      | 96  |
| Ohio | 60 | Florida State   | 67  |
| Ohio | 73 | S. Florida      | 63  |
| Ohio | 75 | San Fran. State | 59  |
| Ohio | 75 | Loyola          | 63  |
| Ohio | 68 | Kent State      | 53  |
| Ohio | 78 | Missouri        | 65  |
| Ohio | 56 | Toledo          | 80  |
| Ohio | 92 | Miami           | 90  |
| Ohio | 66 | W. Michigan     | 71  |
| Ohio | 71 | E. Michigan     | 73  |
| Ohio | 75 | C. Michigan     | 68  |
| Ohio | 75 | Bowling Green   | 69  |
| Ohio | 69 | Kent State      | 74  |
| Ohio | 74 | Toledo          | 82  |
| Ohio | 82 | Ball State      | 74  |
| Ohio | 72 | W. Michigan     | 76  |
| Ohio | 80 | Fairfield       | 61  |
| Ohio | 88 | C. Michigan     | 117 |
| Ohio | 66 | Bowling Green   | 73  |
| Ohio | 57 | E. Michigan     | 62  |
| Ohio | 79 | Penn State      | 71  |
| Ohio | 80 | Miami           | 81  |

place, was the top Cat runner in the league championships. OU lost eight of nine dual meets, but managed to take eighth place in the 26-team All-Ohio Championships.

The Bobcat swimming team finished seventh in their MAC championship meet, Junior Roy Cheran highlighted the match by setting a new league record in the 200 yard individual medley, with a time of 1:57.2.

Swimming Coach Fletcher Gilders expressed satisfaction with his team's performance, noting that the quality of



Dave Williams

LEFT: Richard Pier, most improved player on the '75 hockey team, tumbles over a Kent State skater.



Dave Williams

| HOCKEY SCOREBOARD |   |                 |    |
|-------------------|---|-----------------|----|
| Record 11-10      |   |                 |    |
| Ohio              | 3 | Macomb College  | 12 |
| Ohio              | 4 | Macomb College  | 8  |
| Ohio              | 3 | Hillsdale Coll. | 4  |
| Ohio              | 6 | Hillsdale Coll. | 4  |
| Ohio              | 4 | Northwestern    | 3  |
| Ohio              | 2 | Northwestern    | 0  |
| Ohio              | 3 | Cincinnati      | 6  |
| Ohio              | 9 | Purdue          | 6  |
| Ohio              | 5 | Miami           | 4  |
| Ohio              | 3 | Miami           | 5  |
| Ohio              | 3 | Cincinnati      | 8  |
| Ohio              | 6 | Cincinnati      | 4  |
| Ohio              | 4 | Kent State      | 6  |
| Ohio              | 2 | Kent State      | 9  |
| Ohio              | 4 | Dayton          | 3  |
| Ohio              | 5 | Dayton          | 1  |
| Ohio              | 3 | Kent State      | 5  |
| Ohio              | 3 | Cincinnati      | 0  |
| Ohio              | 4 | Cincinnati      | 5  |
| Ohio              | 7 | Tennessee       | 7  |
| Ohio              | 4 | Tennessee       | 8  |
| Ohio              | 1 | Chicago         | 0  |
| Ohio              | 1 | Chicago         | 0  |
| Ohio              | 5 | Columbus        | 3  |

LEFT: Brian Heggie battles Kent's Bill Whalen for the puck. Heggie was the leading scorer for the Cats and goalie Robbie Begg was named most valuable player.

| CROSS COUNTRY SCOREBOARD |    |               |    |
|--------------------------|----|---------------|----|
| Record: 1-8              |    |               |    |
| Ohio                     | 37 | Toledo        | 18 |
| Ohio                     | 46 | Miami         | 15 |
| Ohio                     | 46 | Bowling Green | 15 |
| Ohio                     | 49 | Kentucky      | 15 |
| Ohio                     | 46 | Ball State    | 15 |
| Ohio                     | 39 | Kent State    | 17 |
| Ohio                     | 44 | W. Michigan   | 17 |
| Ohio                     | 41 | Ohio State    | 16 |
| Ohio                     | 25 | Ken. Distance | 31 |

the opposition was "very good," as a total of seven league records were set in the meet.

Coach Harry Houska's (see wrestling feature) wrestlers brought Ohio an unprecedented sixth consecutive MAC championship, as they won 12 of 16 regular season dual matches and then won the league meet.

The OU hockey team, functioning as a club sport, compiled an 11-10 record against strong opponents. Junior Brian Heggie scored 21 goals, setting

a school record for defensemen.

Freshman goalie Robbie Begg, sophomore wing Stu Mapes and junior center Bob Bray were the other leading skaters for Coach John McComb's squad.

In a rebuilding season, the Bobcat basketball team could only manage a 12-14 record for new Coach Dale Bandy, who replaced veteran Jim Snyder (see related feature).

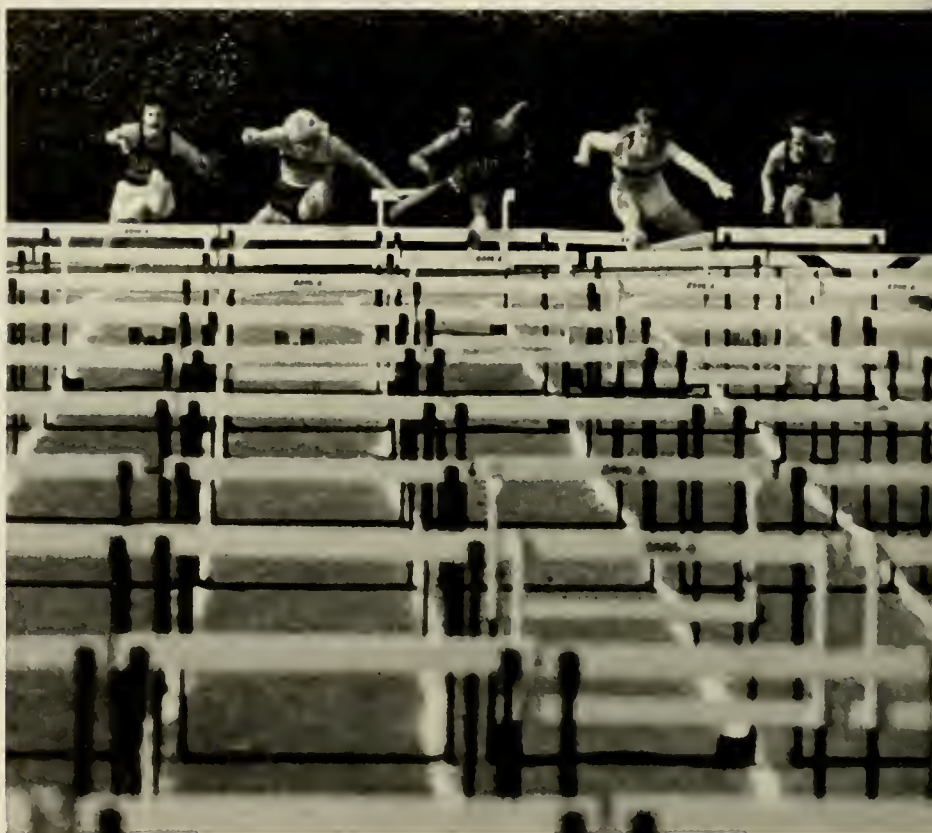
OU traditionally has a reputation as a "baseball school." Thus, the showing of this year's team is the



| GOLF SCOREBOARD |      |     |                    |
|-----------------|------|-----|--------------------|
| Ohio            | 465  | 447 | Wake Forest        |
|                 |      | 470 | Miami              |
|                 |      | 502 | Virginia Cmwl.     |
| 4th             | 1181 |     | Red Fox Invit.     |
| 9th             | 974  |     | Iron Duke Invit.   |
| 5th             | 397  |     | Colonel Classic    |
| 9th             | 779  |     | Marshall Invit.    |
| Ohio            | 535  | 553 | West Virginia      |
| 1st             | 756  |     | Ashland Invit.     |
| 7th             | 1201 |     | Kepler Invit.      |
| 4th             | 764  |     | Falcon Invit.      |
| 7th             | 385  |     | MAC Invit.         |
| Ohio            | 549  | 577 | West Virginia      |
| Ohio            | 471  | 498 | West Liberty       |
| Ohio            | 471  | 483 | California, Pa.    |
| 2nd             | 724  |     | Can-Am Kent Invit. |
| 4th             | 766  |     | Bronco Invit.      |
| 2nd             | 715  |     | MAC Championships  |

| TENNIS SCOREBOARD |      |                   |   |
|-------------------|------|-------------------|---|
| Record            | 16-7 |                   |   |
| Ohio              | 1    | High Point Coll.  | 8 |
| Ohio              | 8    | Erskine College   | 1 |
| Ohio              | 1    | Dartmouth Coll.   | 8 |
| Ohio              | 9    | Limestone Coll.   | 0 |
| Ohio              | 8    | UMC/Charlotte     | 1 |
| Ohio              | 9    | Belmont Abbey     | 0 |
| Ohio              | 0    | Miami             | 9 |
| Ohio              | 7    | Denison           | 2 |
| Ohio              | 7    | Wittenberg        | 2 |
| Ohio              | 7    | Dayton            | 2 |
| Ohio              | 9    | Marshall          | 0 |
| Ohio              | 9    | Wheeling Coll.    | 0 |
| Ohio              | 1    | Ohio State        | 8 |
| Ohio              | 6    | Kent State        | 3 |
| Ohio              | 6    | Northern Illinois | 3 |
| Ohio              | 3    | Ball State        | 6 |
| Ohio              | 7    | W. Virginia Univ. | 2 |
| Ohio              | 5    | C. Michigan       | 4 |
| Ohio              | 5    | E. Michigan       | 4 |
| Ohio              | 7    | Toledo            | 2 |
| Ohio              | 5    | Bowling Green     | 4 |
| Ohio              | 2    | W. Michigan       | 7 |
| Ohio              | 4    | U. of Cincinnati  | 5 |

BELOW: Out of four dual meets in track, Ohio won only one, against Marshall University, adding to the frustration of the 1974-75 sports season at OU.



Bill Wade

strongest example of the frustration of the 1974-75 sports season.

The preseason Bobcats were a cinch to win the MAC and looked like they would be a contender for the NCAA championship. But then two front line pitchers left the university, and in the unkindest cut of all, superstar Dave Terek signed a lucrative contract (that's right, an offer he couldn't refuse) with the Detroit Tigers.

Coach Jerry France put together a makeshift line-up, shifting third

baseman Mike Walsh to shortstop and pressing outfielder Steve Bihl into pitching duty, and after a slow start, the Bobcats ran off a 13-game winning streak and charged into the MAC lead.

However, in a very deja-vu-ish situation, the Bobcats blew the league championship in the season's final two weeks, for the third year in a row. Needing only to sweep a doubleheader with Central Michigan and split with Eastern Michigan in a four-game homestand, the Bobcats dropped themselves into second place

### WRESTLING SCOREBOARD

Record: 12-4

|      |    |                |    |
|------|----|----------------|----|
| Ohio | 9  | Michigan       | 23 |
| Ohio | 25 | C. Michigan    | 12 |
| Ohio | 32 | E. Michigan    | 2  |
| Ohio | 24 | Grand Valley   | 6  |
| Ohio | 33 | Saginaw Valley | 8  |
| Ohio | 24 | Ball State     | 18 |
| Ohio | 17 | Indiana State  | 23 |
| Ohio | 21 | Kent State     | 11 |
| Ohio | 25 | Toledo         | 9  |
| Ohio | 23 | Marietta       | 9  |
| Ohio | 17 | Nebraska-Omaha | 15 |
| Ohio | 16 | Ohio State     | 16 |
| Ohio | 15 | Purdue         | 17 |
| Ohio | 11 | Michigan State | 23 |
| Ohio | 24 | Miami          | 12 |
| Ohio | 39 | Bowling Green  | 6  |

### BASEBALL SCOREBOARD

Record: 26-12

|      |    |                 |    |
|------|----|-----------------|----|
| Ohio | 7  | Vanderbilt      | 2  |
| Ohio | 1  | Tennessee       | 2  |
| Ohio | 5  | Tennessee       | 4  |
| Ohio | 4  | Columbus, Ga.   | 3  |
| Ohio | 4  | Columbus, Ga.   | 5  |
| Ohio | 1  | S. Alabama      | 5  |
| Ohio | 4  | S. Alabama      | 3  |
| Ohio | 3  | S. Alabama      | 7  |
| Ohio | 3  | S. Alabama      | 11 |
| Ohio | 10 | Moorehead St.   | 0  |
| Ohio | 22 | Ashland         | 6  |
| Ohio | 13 | Ohio State      | 3  |
| Ohio | 2  | Ohio State      | 1  |
| Ohio | 11 | Ohio State      | 5  |
| Ohio | 3  | Ohio State      | 2  |
| Ohio | 10 | Dayton          | 3  |
| Ohio | 1  | Ashland         | 0  |
| Ohio | 5  | Ashland         | 3  |
| Ohio | 7  | Marshall        | 5  |
| Ohio | 7  | W. Michigan     | 6  |
| Ohio | 5  | W. Michigan     | 3  |
| Ohio | 7  | Marshall        | 5  |
| Ohio | 3  | Bowling Green   | 6  |
| Ohio | 4  | Bowling Green   | 3  |
| Ohio | 0  | Wright State    | 2  |
| Ohio | 1  | Ball State      | 0  |
| Ohio | 3  | Ball State      | 2  |
| Ohio | 4  | Miami           | 1  |
| Ohio | 12 | Miami           | 7  |
| Ohio | 1  | Xavier          | 3  |
| Ohio | 8  | C. Michigan     | 1  |
| Ohio | 2  | C. Michigan     | 4  |
| Ohio | 4  | E. Michigan     | 5  |
| Ohio | 6  | E. Michigan     | 8  |
| Ohio | 1  | Cleveland State | 8  |
| Ohio | 4  | Cleveland State | 0  |
| Ohio | 6  | Kent State      | 5  |
| Ohio | 11 | Kent State      | 10 |



Dave Williams

BELOW: Baseball School Ohio University lost the Mac, even though at one point during the season they had a 13-game winning streak.

LEFT: Singles tennis player Steve Kendall.



Dave Williams

by splitting with CMU and getting swept by eventual champion Eastern.

Sophomore Les Ream's .374 average paced another strong hitting attack for OU, with help from Bihl, Emil Drzayich and Bob Brenly. Mike Weiss and Bill Adams led a sometimes inconsistent pitching staff.

Alfred Ogunfeyimi, a freshman, and Mike Mimms kept the Bobcat track squad from finishing last in the MAC championship meet, winning the triple jump and long jump, respectively.

Blake Watt and Benny Blake led the

golf team to a second place finish in the MAC, and Phil Joffey and Eric Fjortoft starred for the third place tennis team.

Although 1974-75 was a season of frustration at OU, the Bobcats finished second only to Miami in the running for the MAC Allsports trophy. But the year ended with an air of uncertainty, with the sports budget coming under close scrutiny, the firing of Barbara Berry as WICA coordinator and the drafting of Walter Luckett by the NBA.



# Bandy's Bobcats Struggle Through 'Hellish' 1st Year

BY DAN SEWELL & BILL STEWART

In Hollywood, 1974 was the year of "The Exorcist." And in OU's Convo, the basketball team displayed signs of demonic possession that rivaled anything experienced by little Regan.

At times the Bobcats played superbly, but at other times, their performance could only be termed devilish. Perhaps Father Karras could have freed the team from the Captain Howdy who lurked within it, but first-year Coach Dale

Bandy was unequal to any feats of exorcism.

Bandy, a former OU player, stepped into an unenviable position. Besides inheriting a team with only three returning starters, Bandy had to replace Jim Snyder, who had resigned after 25 seasons as coach.

Bandy attributed Ohio's disappointing 12-14 record to a lack of height and quickness, but those weaknesses don't explain why the Bobcats were so inconsistent. Like Regan, they were either very, very good (they defeated league champion Central Michigan, 75-68) or very, very bad (they lost to Toledo by 24 points).

The identity of the devil who plagued the team throughout the season varied, according to observers. The likable, easy-going Bandy didn't fit as a devil figure, but



Mark Payler

ABOVE: George Green (50) and Scott Love box out MAC player-of-the-year Dan Roundfield (wearing knee brace) during Ohio's 75-68 win over league champion Central Michigan.

very probably he made some first-year mistakes that his predecessor would not have.

Some observers pointed to the erratic play of senior George Green, whose beard and shaven head certainly gave him the proper satanic look. Green, a 6'6" forward, played poorly in most of the Bobcat losses, totaling only 10 points in the two crucial Toledo games, for example.

The weak inside play of center Tom Hester was another culprit in the team's lack of success. Hester, only 6'6", was usually dominated by taller opponents, and averaged just 3.8 rebounds per game, with only 4.8 points.

Despite averaging 25.2 points and shooting 52 per cent, Walter Luckett was considered by some of those closest to the team as responsible for dissension among his

teammates. Animosity between he and Green was evident, with the two engaging in shouting matches on the court and once coming to blows.

Luckett's ego was also a subject of speculation. It was hinted that his confidence irritated some of his teammates who questioned his objectives, saying that Luckett was more interested in impressing pro scouts than in contributing to a winning season.

Although there was probably more jealousy than rationality behind such feelings, there often seemed to be a conscious effort to keep the ball away from Luckett. For example, in a loss to Kent State, he shot only 10 times from the field, although he still scored 20 points in the game.

After that game Luckett discussed the problem with



Mark Payler



Bill Stewart



Mark Payler

TOP LEFT: Following in his brother's footsteps, Mike Corde (24) moved into a starting position early in the season. Corde, whose brother Tom was a starting guard for Ohio in '72-'73, led the team in assists.

LEFT: Walter Luckett, with a 25.2 average, became OU's all-time scoring leader in only his second varsity season.

ABOVE: The Bobcats loosen up in the locker room before a game. Those close to the team say that the locker room was not always peaceful.



# Basketball

Bandy, who advised him to improve his overall game and to become more of a leader, according to close sources.

Another important factor in the Cats' losing season was the team's inexperience. Luckett and Green were the only veterans on a team which relied heavily on three players in their first years as varsity Bobcats; transfers Dave Terek and Phil Miller and Scott Love had missed the entire previous season because of injuries.

However, this problem would have been easily remedied, had three top experienced players not decided to wear uniforms other than the green and white of Ohio. Ulice Payne, team sixth man in '73-'74, transferred to basketball power Marquette, while starting guard Larry Slappy, a defensive specialist, opted for the anonymity of the

Richmond Spiders. Another talented performer, Early Jones, contented himself with dominating Ohio's intramural league.

Payne and Slappy gave no definite reasons for their decisions to transfer, but rumors attributed their departure to either personality conflicts with other team members or dissatisfaction with the Ohio basketball program. Jones, a Bobcat two seasons ago, declined to go out for the team this year.

It's hard to tell exactly when the Cats lost their souls. The season began innocently, with Ohio picked for fourth or fifth place in the Mid-American Conference in most preseason polls. Bowling Green, Toledo, and Central Michigan were considered the favorites, with Ohio and



## New Coach Bandy: *'I'm No Jim Snyder'*

After 25 seasons as OU's head basketball coach, Jim Snyder resigned at the end of the 1973-74 season. He left behind a legacy of seven MAC championships as a coach, and a 354-245 won-lost record.

Snyder's assistant, Dale Bandy, became his successor. Besides having to replace a man who had become synonymous with Bobcat basketball, Bandy had the task of molding an inexperienced team with a history of personality conflicts into a cohesive unit.

Bandy told Spectrum Green, "I'm no Jim Snyder. He did a lot of good things for basketball here, but I'm not trying to live up to anything he did." In a change from the

high-scoring teams that Snyder produced, Bandy stressed defense with the '74-'75 team.

"Our defense was a strong point until that stretch at the end of the season (when the Bobcats lost seven of their final 10 games)," he said.

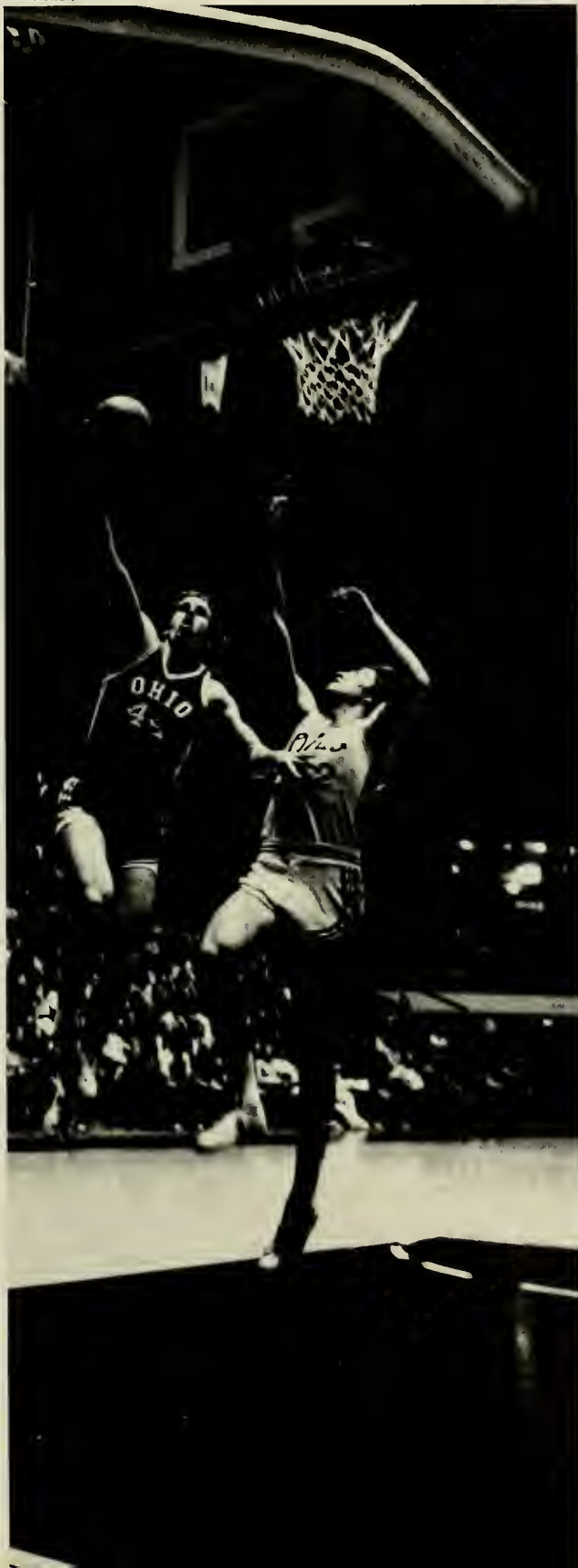
Talking about the season, Bandy said, "We were disappointed in the low number of wins, but we accomplished a great deal by the end of the year."

"For one thing, we live better as a team, which was our major goal at the beginning of the season," Bandy said. In reference to the alleged conflict between Green and Luckett and its effect on the team, Bandy noted, "I was very satisfied with the play of both."

Bandy pointed to a lack of height and quickness as a key factor in the Cats' losing record. "Hopefully," he said, "we can remedy that with our recruiting."

In the juvenile sports books, the young new coaches who replace the old established coaches always win the championship in their first year.

However, they never have the problems to overcome that Dale Bandy did in his first season.



Miami being given an outside chance.

A victory at South Florida started a five-game winning streak which was paced by the strong performances of Luckett, Green and Love. During the streak, Ohio won their first league game, over Kent State, and defeated Big Eight power Missouri, who had a 9-2 record prior to the game.

At that point, with the Cats preparing to make a run at their second consecutive MAC crown, followers of the team had every reason to be optimistic. However, in the next game, against Toledo, Ohio foreshadowed the remainder of the season. The Rockets gave no quarter to the Cats, crushing them 80-56. Toledo center Jim Brown pulled 19 rebounds and scored 12 points, while Hester managed only one of each.



Mark Payler

LEFT: In the annual pre-season Green-and-White game, OU fans got their first look at the inexperienced Bobcats. Scott Love (44), after missing an entire season because of knee injury, averaged 12.3 points for Ohio, and was second on the team in rebounds. Chuck Seltzer (52), a junior, saw a lot of playing time in the latter part of the season and starred in the win against Ball State, scoring 17 points.

ABOVE: Miami Coach Darrell Hedric complains about the official time-keeper's disallowing of what would have been a game-winning Steve Fields basket at the end of regulation time in the first OU-Miami game.



# Basketball

Then, in a game marked by strange officiating, Ohio edged arch-rival Miami in double overtime, on a lay-up by Terek. Several fights among both players and fans were narrowly avoided, and Miami's Steve Fields, a senior forward, commented afterwards, "We hate them and they hate us."

An angry Darrell Hedric, the Redskin coach, looked forward to what figured to be a crucial season-ending game against the then first place Cats, saying, "Wait till we get them in Oxford."

Western Michigan and Eastern Michigan took turns beating Ohio, seriously damaging the Cats' championship hopes. But then the Bobcats dealt themselves back into contention by upsetting eventual champ Central Michigan.

CMU, one of the strongest MAC teams in recent history with stars Dan Roundfield and James McElroy, later defeated Georgetown and Oregon State in the NCAA tournament and nearly upset second-place winner Kentucky.

Then Bowling Green, with 6'10" Skip Howard, 6'10" Ron Hammye and 6'8" Cornelius Cash being enough to scare the devil out of anybody, also fell victim to the resurgent Bobcats.

But just when it appeared that the demon in the Cats had been exorcised, it took complete control of them. Lowly Kent State upset Ohio, and it was all downhill afterwards. The Cats lost seven of their last eight league games, and finished seventh in the MAC.



Dave Williams



Bill Stewart

Mark Payler



ABOVE: The two most thrilling games of the season were the Miami games. In the first game, at the Convo, Dave Terek (20) scored a lay-up basket with four seconds left in the second overtime, giving Ohio a 92-90 win. After the hotly-contested game, Miami's Steve Fields (40) said of the Miami-Ohio rivalry, "They hate us and we hate them." ABOVE RIGHT: Coach Dale Bandy gave Bobcat basketball a different style of play and coaching, as he replaced Jim Snyder. RIGHT: Senior George Green gave Ohio consistent rugged rebounding along with occasional high scoring. OPPOSITE PAGE: Honorable Mention All-American Walter Luckett, here diving for a loose ball, made tremendous improvement in this defensive game during the season, according to Bandy.

Some of the individual performances did lend a little silver lining to an otherwise dismal season. Lockett, after only two seasons, became the all-time leading scorer in OU history, including a single game record of 38 points against Penn State, in the final home game of the season (after the season's end, Lockett admitted that he was considering skipping his senior year and signing a professional contract).

Green, the team's most valuable player two years ago, was inconsistent, but played well against the best teams. In what turned out to be a meaningless final game against Miami, Green scored 20 points and grabbed 14 rebounds in an 80-81 loss.


Corde, Terek and Love were also inconsistent, but

occasional flashes of brilliance from the three showed promise for next season.

The advertisement for "The Exorcist" showed Regan's home and read, "Something strange is happening in this house." With disappearing players, fights among teammates, and unexplainable performances, the same thing could be said about the Convo during the '74-'75 basketball season.







# A Wrestling Empire: MAC Champs . . . Again

BY DAN SEWELL

Know three things that OU students can depend on every year? Well, enrollment will be down from the previous year. Fees will be higher. And the Bobcat wrestling team will win the Mid-American Conference.

Although he meant it in a different sense, Vince Lombardi's quote, "Winning isn't everything, it's the only thing," applies to Coach Harry Houska. Winning is the only thing that Houska has experienced since becoming head wrestling coach in 1969.

After finishing a close second to Toledo in his first year, Houska's teams have captured six consecutive MAC crowns, a record unparalleled by any other current Ohio coach. Similarly, when the Bobcats won their fifth straight championship in '73-'74, they were the first team in MAC history to do so.

Ohio State dominates the Big Ten in football because they have Woody Hayes. And money. UCLA controls the Pacific Eight Conference in basketball because they have John Wooden. And money. OU has Harry Houska. Period.

With every team in the conference gunning for his scalp, Houska just keeps winning.

"Pressure? What's that?" Houska asks with a laugh. It is a winner's laugh.

Houska, probably the greatest wrestler in Ohio history (he wrestled from 1962-1964), refuses to take credit for the success of the teams that he has coached. He says, "I've had a lot of hard-working boys with good attitudes."

According to Assistant Coach Greg Morgan, Houska gives each wrestler a goal to meet, tells them the best way to achieve it and then lets them work at their own pace. Morgan notes, "Everyone always pushes himself to his maximum effort."

Hard work and good teaching make for a successful combination in any field. At OU, they've led to a wrestling dynasty.

Bruce Rickard

RIGHT: As a coach, Harry Houska has won six MAC titles in seven years. His teams have finished in the nation's top 10 three times, and seven of his wrestlers have made the All-American team.

Houska's record as a coach is surpassed only by his record as a wrestler at Ohio from 1962 to 1964. In that time, Houska won 76 of 79 matches, three MAC championships and a NCAA championship in the 191 lb. weight class. He also won a gold medal in the Pan-American games, and finished fourth in the World Championships.



Dave Williams

LEFT: Recruiting has been a major factor in Ohio's wrestling success, according to Houska. However, of the No. 1 wrestlers in each of the 10 weight classes for the Bobcats, only three are from out of state. Dave Foster, a 190 lb. sophomore, is from East Cleveland.

BELOW: Senior Jack Raver won the 167 lb. weight class in the MAC meet. BOTTOM: Seven of Ohio's first men, including 158 lb. sophomore Tim Shoemaker (on top), return next season.



Bruce Rickard



Dave Williams



# Sports Bucks Spark Controversy

BY DAN SEWELL

In any university with the financial troubles of this one, a program which loses \$749,300 in one year is bound to be a center of controversy. Such was the case with Intercollegiate Athletics in 1974-75.

In February, State Auditor Thomas Ferguson released a tally of the athletic expenditures of all state universities. The figures showed that of the 12 state schools, only Ohio State profited from their athletic program, and that only two schools (University of Cincinnati and Kent State) lost more from athletics than OU.

With many university academic departments suffering with severe cutbacks, and many highly regarded faculty getting tenured, the publication of the loss suffered by athletics sparked several letters to The Post demanding cutbacks in ICA. But by the end of the school year, it was obvious that the OU sports program would continue at its present rate of funding.

New President Charles Ping said, "This is a period of re-examination for collegiate athletics." However he quickly added, "Athletics are an important facet of any university and I feel OU has a commitment to maintain a high level of competition in the Mid-American Conference."

Athletic Director Bill Rohr said the OU sports program could not afford a cut in funding and expect to maintain the present level of competition.

A precedent for athletic budget decisions was probably set in January of 1971, when a special university task force composed of administrators, students and faculty members which studied the OU athletic program had their recommendations for cutbacks overruled by the University Council which with then President Claude Sowle's approval, decided to keep athletic funding where it was.

The task force, basing its recommendations on findings derived from a study of the revenues and expenditures of ICA and questionnaires filled out by 2,178 students and university employees selected at random, said that nine of the 10 fully funded university sports should be reduced to club status. Noting that over \$200,000 would be saved by the reduction of football to club status, the task force said that only basketball should remain as a varsity sport at OU.

To the task force and the other opponents of university athletics, it was mainly a question of priorities: Is a strong athletic program worth a weakening of the school's academic departments?

Another question that concerned many was whether students should have to spend money to support a program which they oppose. Currently at OU, when ICA expenditures outweigh revenues, the difference is made up from student fees. In return, students may attend all ICA games and matches free of charge.

In an interview conducted in May, 1975, Rohr outlined the merits of the OU sports program to Spectrum Green:

SG: What is the scholarship breakdown for OU sports teams?

ROHR: We annually give 17 basketball scholarships, 75 in football, 8 in baseball and track, four in wrestling and swimming and two each in golf and tennis.

SG: Couldn't some of these numbers, particularly football and basketball, be reduced?

ROHR: Well, we go by MAC standards, and a reduction in scholarships could only hurt us in competing in the league.

SG: Why should students support a program that is losing \$749,300 a year when that money is needed so badly in other areas of the university?

ROHR: While ICA may not show a profit on paper, it adds to the university in ways which cannot be measured.

SG: Such as?

ROHR: There is no quicker way to project any university's image than a strong athletic program. Let me illustrate. In 1973-74, North Carolina State's football team went 10-0 and won the Atlantic Coast Conference. Their basketball team won the ACC and then went on to win the NCAA championship. Applications for admission there went up 42 per cent for the following year.

SG: But isn't there a big difference between being NCAA champion and winning the MAC?

ROHR: This season Central Michigan won the Division II football championship in the NCAA, and won the MAC in basketball. This spring's applications for admission there are up 27 per cent over last spring's. Over the past few years, the two schools who have been most successful in the MAC in sports are Miami and Bowling Green. They are also the two schools who have done the best admissions-wise.

SG: What other advantages do you see to a strong athletic program?

ROHR: Sports can result in a lot of free publicity. OU could not have afforded to buy the three and one half hours of television time it got when the Kent State-OU football game was televised last fall. And the basketball game with Western Michigan, which was carried by 54 television stations, brought OU into thousands of homes. There is nothing that establishes rapport and interest within the university and community like athletics. Not to mention the value for the participants.

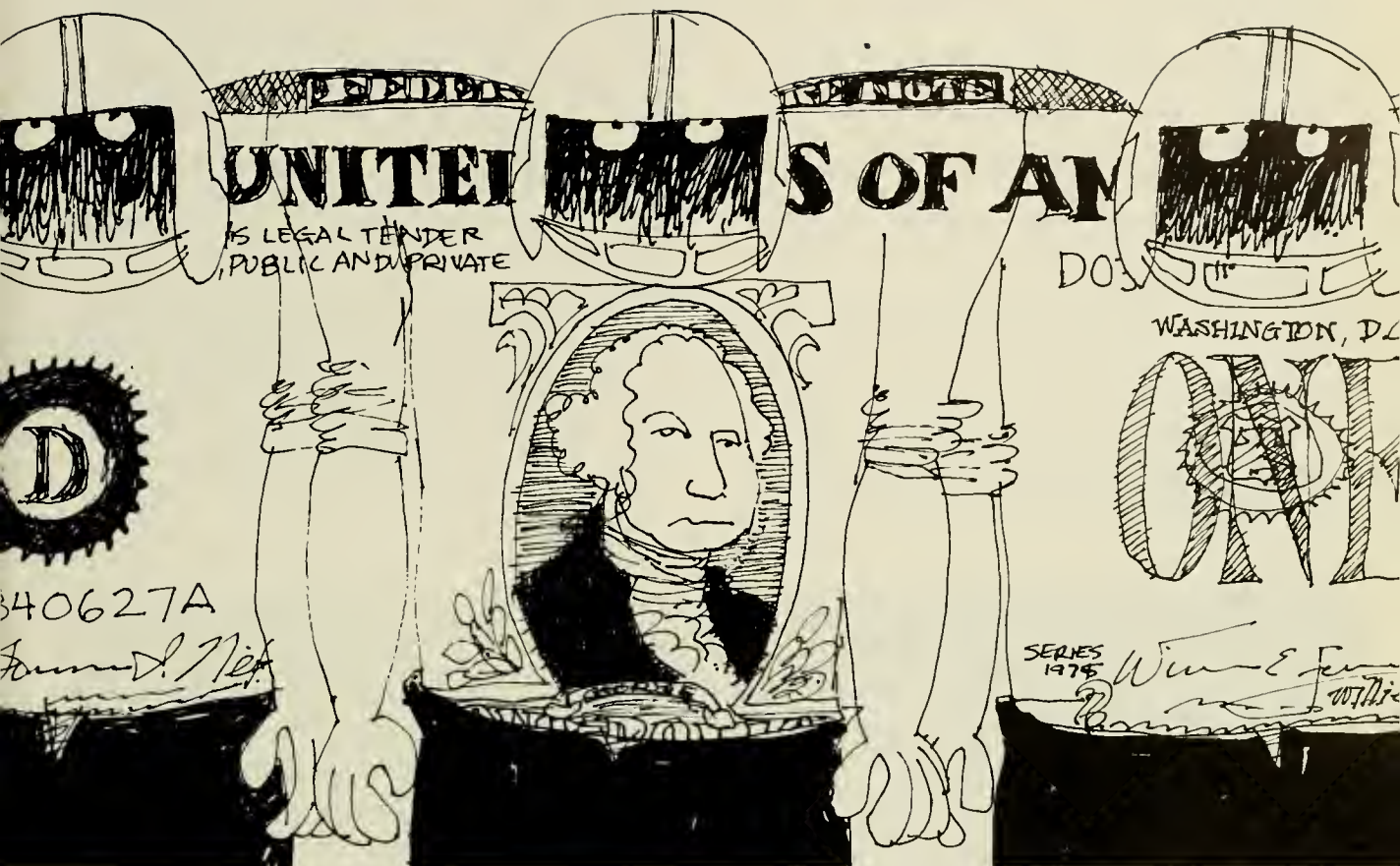
SG: What role do athletics play in attracting alumni contributions?

ROHR: There's no doubt that it plays an integral role. We receive very generous contributions from alumni who would quite possibly lose interest in the university if it wasn't for athletics. A recent, carefully conducted study at Bowling Green asked 206 alumni of 10 years ago if they had returned to the campus since their graduation, and if so, why had they returned; 92 per cent said they had returned for some athletic event.

SG: Is it unusual that OU's sports budget must support women's athletics and the school band?

ROHR: Yes, it is. Western Michigan is the only other MAC school to include women in their budget, and we're the only ones to include the school band. But in no way should you construe this as a gripe on my part. We're very proud of both these programs, and the band in particular is one of the leading image-builders for OU on campus.

SG: How is it that OU could afford to send the basketball



team to UCLA last year and to send the football team to Penn State?

ROHR: Besides being important in strengthening the prestige of our program, these trips to play such large schools make profits for us, because the schools pay us large guarantees and share the gate receipts with us.

SG: What about the annual spring trip the baseball team makes down south?

ROHR: What about it?

SG: Well, surely schools like South Alabama and Columbus, Georgia don't have a lot to offer in the way of profit-making, do they?

ROHR: It's not a case of profit-making, but rather, it's something that is necessary to enable the team to be successful. By going south, the team is able to prepare for the league season, which they would not be able to do if they remained in Athens, with the cold and rainy weather in early spring.

SG: This year there was a provision in the proposed state budget which would have removed all student dollars from ICA funding. The provision was eventually deleted from the budget, but what would have happened if it had passed?

ROHR: It would have wiped us, the MAC, and every other

Ohio sports program except Ohio State completely out. Only Ohio State gets enough alumni contributions to survive without student fees, and if they had a bad year in football, even they have trouble making ends meet.

SG: The athletic director at the University of Michigan predicted that within 10 years, only a handful of college supervisors superpowers will have athletic programs comparable to the level of their current ones. What do you see in the future of ICA?

ROHR: I would say that right now there are only 32 schools in the nation with no worries in the funding of athletics. I'm hopeful that there will be cutbacks in athletic spending nationally. The MAC will have to begin making cutbacks, and if we do so as an island separate from the rest of the NCAA, we will be unable to survive. At the next meeting of the NCAA, the MAC is going to introduce legislation which would make all athletic scholarships based on need. We're all praying that this legislation is adopted by all NCAA conferences. As for OU, we can't afford any cutbacks in funding. Because of the current inadequate funding, our football team plays in a badly-outdated stadium. While our baseball team can get by without the Astroturf field that other schools have, our track team needs an all-weather track.



# Title IX Helps Women's Athletics

BY DEBBIE MCDANIEL

Tennis whiz Billy Jean King is to women's professional tennis what Title IX is to women's college athletics. The recently signed law prohibits discrimination in the distribution of federal funds in educational programs, including athletics.

So while many other programs and departments were suffering from budget cutbacks, Women's Intercollegiate Athletics had a bigger budget, which allowed for the adding of additional personnel, awarding of financial assistance to athletes of special talent and a preseason training camp which was held in the summer.

The new budget was based on a total figure of \$48,000, \$20,000 of which were allocated for operating expenses and \$28,000 for salaries. This presented \$30,000 over the budget from the previous year. The 1973-74 budget had been \$18,000 with \$3,500 for the operating expenses and \$14,500 for salaries, including that of WICA's first full-time coordinator.

While most universities were toying with the idea of giving out athletic scholarships for women, OU jumped out in front with authorization by the Financial Aids Office to award 15 special talent awards.

Ten of the awards were given to incoming freshmen and the remaining five were given to upperclassmen who were already in attendance at the university. These five awards were presented in the form of tuition waivers, worth \$160 per quarter. The money given to the freshmen was presented as a scholarship; eight in-state women received \$480 and two out-of-state women received \$600.

These women were chosen from those who had written letters expressing interest in receiving the award. The applicants were then screened in accordance with the regulations established by the Association of Intercollegiate Athletics for Women.

The WICA coordinator, Barbara Berry, contacted the applicants high school coach for recommendations and whenever possible, obtained films of the woman in action.



Debbie McDaniel

ABOVE: Slow pitch catcher Jan Rowell gets set to fire a throw to second base to attempt to stop an oncoming runner from the opposing team.

RIGHT: The basketball team lost three of its first four games this season, one of which was a 66-33 drubbing by Ohio State before a home crowd. With a courageous comeback, Ohio then posted seven victories in the next eight games to ready themselves for the state tournament. In the first tournament game, Ohio lost to Mt. St. Joseph, 53-43, which placed them in the consolation bracket for the remaining games of the tournament. They placed first in this category. Here Nancy Thorne tries to block a pass; her attempt was successful.



Debbie McDaniel



Once the applicant's admission to the university had been confirmed and the Financial Aids Office had determined that she was eligible to receive the aid, her application was placed into consideration. Berry then decided, on the basis of her record, performance and film and recommendations, who would receive the awards.

WICA's pre-season training camp accommodated 39 members of three different teams: field hockey, volleyball and swimming. According to athletic directors at the university, this camp was a first at any Ohio college or university for women's athletics.

Activities at the camp were concentrated on conditioning for the first several days and the remainder of the time spent on basic skills and execution in preparation for the training season ahead.

It was at this camp that the volleyball and swimming teams

LEFT: Senior Sharon Morel positions herself to fend off a Wooster player while waiting for the official's call to proceed.

BELOW: Ohio's number 15, Cindy Kinman spikes the ball and the Ohio team prepares for a block or return from opposing team Ohio State. The volleyball team finished its season with a 12-8 record.

Debbie McDaniel



Debbie McDaniel



first met their new coaches who had been added as a result of the budget increases.

Nancy Schaub, with a masters degree in physical education and a transfer from Slippery Rock State College, was the new volleyball coach. However, she also coached basketball and softball. At the time she was hired, her duties also included being the assistant coordinator of WICA under Berry.

Sharon O'Meara took the job as head coach of the swimming team and as the assistant coach of the lacrosse team. O'Meara received her undergraduate degree in physical education from Townson State College where she later was assistant coach of the men's swimming team before coming to OU.



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OPPOSITE PAGE LEFT: The hockey team had its worst season ever according to statistics, as they finished the season with a 1-7 record. Here Pam Downing loses the ball to a Wooster player.

OPPOSITE PAGE BELOW: Kathy Richards heads downfield against last year's assistant coach Margie Ronning in the alumni lacrosse game.

BELOW: Sometimes the sidelines can be pretty dull and the bench pretty hard.

BELOW RIGHT: New coach Nancy Schaub paces the sidelines just prior to the basketball team's first victory of the season and her first victory as a college coach.



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John Curtis



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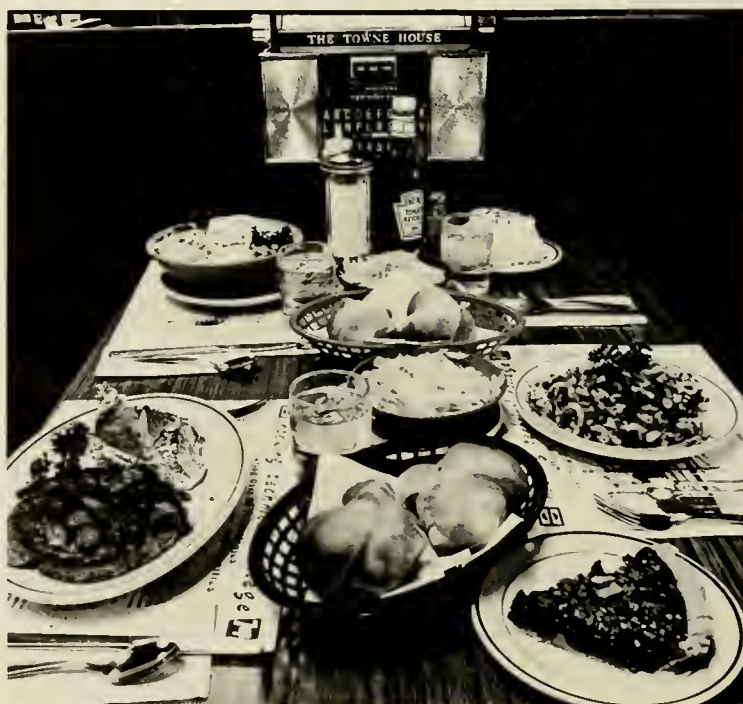


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The following are paid advertisements. All student organizations were given the opportunity to have space in the 1975 Spectrum GREEN by either purchasing it, or by having a pre-determined percentage of their membership purchase a copy of the yearbook.

We regret that our budget did not allow us to include all organizations free of charge.— ed.

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RIGHT: The ADPi house is located on S Congress Street.

## Alpha Delta Pi

Pledges . . . rush parties . . .  
formals . . . Siglympics . . .  
Tekeaquades . . . Fraternity  
Sweethearts . . . intramural sports  
. . . Daffodil Day . . . Christmas party  
for underprivileged children . . .  
Thursday night teas . . .  
"We live for each other" — our  
motto, ALPHA DELTA PI.  
"We've got something no other  
sorority can top . . . OUR sisterhood."

Standing: Jane Leighty,  
Laurie Morgan, Kaye  
Smith, Sue S., Leigh  
Sacks, Cathy Hamilton,  
Leslie Greene, Sharon  
Baily, Jackie Smith,  
Sue Ellison, Barb Bent-  
ly; front row: Beth  
True, Barb Wacky, Lynn  
Belhorn, Barb Allen;  
second row: Lisa Sar-  
ringhouse, Jane Zorn;  
third row: Barb Setter-  
lin, Nancy Davenport,  
Laura Constable, Mary  
Anne Campbell; back  
row: Lisa Landsdowne,  
Julie Moden, Chris  
Dorcher, Sammie Becker,  
Debbie Conrad



## Alpha Gamma Delta

If one thing characterized the women of Alpha Gamma Delta during the 1974-75 year, it was competition. During Greek Week, individual members won the banana-eating and pie-eating contests. Tekeaquades, a sorority swim meet sponsored by the men of Tau Kappa Epsilon in February, gave the Alpha Gams six trophies — four first places in individual events, first place in overall and the spirit award. Members of the broomball team, "The Green Machine," made it to the inter-sorority semi-finals in March. Perhaps the biggest victory of the year came in the J-Prom competition. Along with the men of Phi Gamma Delta, the Alpha Gams presented their skit, "Remember When A Man's Home Was His Castle." The farcical medieval skit won first place in music and songs, first place in scenery, second place in choreography and first place in overall skit.

Besides all the competition, the Alpha Gams collected in Athens County for the March of Dimes, wrapped Christmas presents for the needy children in the area and donated money to several causes. An alumnae art auction was held in Baker Center, as well as a Mexican shirt sale to raise money. Socially, the annual Valentine's Party was held in February and the spring formal at Salt Fork Lodge entertained approximately 60 members and their dates.

The rest of the calendar year was filled with teas, pledging activities and Inspiration Week.



LEFT: Being the proud occupants of one of the newest Greek houses on campus, the Alpha Gams enjoy easy access to the College Green right across the street.

ABOVE: front row: Sara Hapner, Pat Magill, Sue Harrison, Debby Coon, Donna Grecco, Sharon Percy; second row: Ellen Beckley, Debi Carter, Barb McClelland, Allison Grey, Jill Armstrong, Vickie Ferrara, Kathy Munro, Sally Clarke; back row: Diane Lange, Susie Russell, Joan Fuller, Karlon Jacobs, Dianne Gemin, Robin Forgerson, Pat Torok, Chris Shannon.





RIGHT Alpha Xi  
Delta officers

## Alpha Xi Delta

Prospects of the future have made our memories of this year's past. Those things that could not be easily ignored, again managed to shape a profitable and rewarding year within our sisterhood. Looking back on all of the events, good times and bad, we are able to see a group who has worked together in order to make an organization that is together, but that is as individual as its members.

Fall, winter and spring quarters have brought with them rush, pledges, new members and friends. Highlights of the year have ranged from several philanthropic service projects to teas, formals, conventions and to the general hyper-tension over the responsibilities of school work.

But of course there are those various small moments which have given the most to the year. Those tiny details which happen spontaneously, without any forethought, that are the most appreciated. The things that we look forward to as we approach another year with this organization.



Front row: Jeanne Grasso, Kim Moore; second row: Debbie Friel, Patty Londot, Debbie Davis, Kathy O'Rourke, Pam Johnston, Linda Kinsey, Robin Wohl, Amy Schwan, Marcy Downer, Karen Berman, Diane Wukie, Betsy Downer, Linda Greenberg, Becky Reeves; third row: Mary Michael, Patti Hranilovic, Kathy O'Brien, Mom Blampied, Carol Nolan, Cindy Mahoney; back row: Pat Baily, Sue Van Hala, Patty Nolan, Faye Lucy, Debbie Green, Nancy Moniak, Mary Markley, Lynne LaRue, Debbie Polig, Jan Johnston, Terri Dudis, Kathy Elder, Jayne Matia, Lisa Powell.

# Beta Theta Pi

Celebrating its 134th year at OU, Beta Theta Pi Fraternity continues to be active in campus and community affairs. Our chapter co-sponsored the annual Athens Trash Bash and had several members on Inter-Fraternity Council, J-Prom and Center Program Board.

Beta Theta Pi was successful in winning first place in intramurals and captured the All Sports Trophy. Mature leadership and a sound financial state, along with close brotherhood made our fraternity the strong chapter it is on the OU campus.



Front row: Mike Haysechek, Steve Good, Paul Gould; second row: Rick Sabol, Jay Chambers, Dave Brown, Penn Kurtz, Steve Lesser, Jim Stogi, Craig Witte; third row: Rick Karikas, Steve Semon, Mark Griffith, Bruce Lacy, Mike Cambell, Tim Forbrigger, Bill Roof, fourth row: Mark Civin, Barry Beckler, Tom Thon, Dennis Conrad, back row: Bob Castle, Chris Walker, Dave Cappellari.



## Chi Omega

Chi Omega is a group of women working together in harmony and unity in an effort to aid each other in growing. We have participated in such campus activities as J-Prom, Greek Week, Syglimpics and Oktoberfest. We have also led the campus sororities in both scholarship and philanthropic activities.

This is Chi Omega and this is her symphony: "To live constantly above snobbery of work or deed; to place scholarship before social obligations and character before appearances; to be in the best sense, democratic rather than "exclusive" and loveable rather than "popular;" to work earnestly, to speak kindly, to act sincerely, to chose thoughtfully that course which occasion and conscience demand; to be womanly always; to be discouraged never; in a work to be loyal under any and all circumstances to my fraternity and her highest teachings and to have her welfare ever at heart that she may be a symphony of high purpose and helpfulness in which there is no discordent note." (Ethel Switzer Howard, Xi.)



Chi O juniors and seniors, front row: Margy Baird, Nancy Lewis, Cathy Hubler, Joann Brown, second row: Karrie Nache, Kerrie Birdsall, Janet Simmonds, third row: Judie Simmonds, Gayle Woods, Susie Schottelkotte, Patsy Whiteside; back row: Debbie Dubin, Linda Grey, Ann Henshaw, Jessie Zirkle, Wendy Lob, Mery Ellen Webb, Sue Sorenson, Mari-Beth Bates, Robin Feedback, along railing: Vicki Chambers, Susie Goyer, Chris Kamm, Ann Lynn, Terri-Ann Wilkenson.

RIGHT Chi O freshmen and sophomores: front row: Ann Colonna, Marsha Fromont, Kathy Apple, Jenny Samaan; second row: Jan Mihelick, Nancy Echemann, Lois Huntsman, Heather Hamil; third row: Beth Ruh, Martha Klag, Diane Bowen, Karen McHugh; fourth row: Cindy Devol, Michelle Jaminet; back row: Peggy Slepian, Kim Duns Moor, Judy Fry, Marsha Beck, Chris Anderson, Wendy Michaels, Kathy Strauchgn, Lynn Huff, Mary Frances Whittenton, Cindy Wolf, Laurie Owen.



## Phi Mu

Phi Mu offers every college woman a chance to get involved at OU, a chance to meet more people, become a leader and show unified spirit. Working as a whole Phi Mu participates in various activities on campus: Siglympics, Tekeaquades and J-Prom. Within the sorority there are fund raising activities such as the S.S. Hope, the Phi Mu's national service project, social events such as scholarship dinners, Phi Guy Formal and jugband — which all make Phi Mu a home away from home. "At OU go Phi Mu."



Front row: Dianne Huntwork, Carlyn Taylor, Betty Janeves, Belinda Scrimenti, Pam Goetz; second row: Avis Cain, Patti Arcade, Marty Rutherford; back row: Brenda Bush, Lu Anne Borda, Patty McKinney, Jan Springer, Jane Teke, Joanne Belfiore.



Front row: Shelley Valle, Vicki Seip, Anne Hawk, Sherry Grubbs, Jeanne Patton, Cindy Carle, Linda Zamenick, second row: Janet Halstead, Patti Baker, back row: Amy Levin, Marianne Danker, Julie Huwer, Marie Consolo, Missy Spero, Lori Lori Fende, Marlene Williamson.



Front row: Sue Richards, Dee Myers, Chris Holderman, Robin Case; second row: Karen Boloschak, Jill Dodson, Bonnie Flick, Barb Pinson, Pam Rudy, Pat Eynon, Kathy Johnson, Lori Rotzenburger, Cindy Gurtz; back row: Pam Retit, Merrie Manlig, Robin Shepard, Marianne Le-lakus, Ann Crichton, Kathy Handel, Sally Auld, Sharon Buerkel, Kathy South, Chris Ayers, Lorraine Cou-ture, Val Curtis, Di-ane Linn, Nancy McClelland.



RIGHT: The Pi Phi house is located on S. College Street.



## *Pi Beta Phi*

Pi Beta Phi offers each and every member the key to numerous opportunities, with the most rewarding being life-long friendships. The purpose of Pi Beta Phi is not only to unite its members in a bond of warm, simple and sincere friendships, but also companionship, scholastic assistance and encouragement, opportunities for leadership, meaning in college and campus associations, service to others and a firm foundation for all the days ahead.

Pi Beta Phi never means less of identity, but rather its is remaining true to oneself in interest, goals and characteristics.

## Sigma Kappa

The Beta Upsilon chapter of Sigma Kappa was founded on May 14, 1949, at Ohio University. We are made up of many different individuals that continue to serve local and national organizations by performing worthwhile service projects. Sigma Kappa is not all hard work as programs, parties, picnics, camp-outs, new friends and a lot of fun are all a part of Sigma Kappa. Sigma Kappa is an honor, a responsibility and a challenge.

RIGHT: front row: Debbie Rouse, Jan Butner, Pam Douglas, Cathy Dupy; second row: Lynn Gilmore, Denise McDonald, Jan McKenzie, Nancy Yanity, Nancy McCleery; back row: Jo Burris, Judy Hard, Mary Hummel, Patty Hard, Heidi Knapp, Ann Wilhelmi, Chris Gumieniak, Susan Reed.



## Laurel Key



Laurel Key members. Laurel Key is a Greek Women's Honorary. Membership is based on grade point average and Greek activities. It is basically a social/service organization.





Executive Council, standing: Din Samah (president), Edwin Nazmi, Idris Saad, Sud, Omar (treasurer), Jai, Sudhir, Adam; seated: Usa (social chairman), Thomas Mathew (secretary).

## *International Student Association*

International Students at Ohio University continue to increase in the quarterly enrollment making a total of over 500 students. For the past three quarters since summer 1974, the International Student Association has initiated and sponsored various events ranging from cultural to educational. The 1974/1975 ISA executive council was responsible for the success of the following events, with the cooperation, contribution and participation of the members of the various national groups. President-Mohammed Din Abuh Samah (Malaysia), Secretary — Thomas Mathew (India), Treasurer — Umar (Nigeria), Social Chairman — Usa (Thailand).

Orientation was held three days prior to the registration date in the beginning of fall quarter with academic and non-academic programs. The film, "The African Queen," was shown in November, followed with the performance by Swami Braham Ananda at Memorial Auditorium in December. International Student Center was established and officially opened by President Crewson and was followed with cultural dances and music. Regional Conference was held in Columbus and

was well-attended by inter-national students at OU.

The winter quarter began with the International Weekend. President Crewson held an open house for international students in February. The following day, a film was shown at International Student Center and a special speaker, Mr. Rowe from the United Nations, spoke to an international audience. The International Pot Luck Dinner was held in March with a variety of dishes, thus ending the quarter.

International sports were held in April with several games. Many participated and competed by various national groups. The warm spring weather in May influenced international students to be out in the sun for a picnic at Stroud's Run. The traditional and annual event was held on May 24 with International Dinner, cultural shows, music and dances, fashion shows and International Martial Arts, which were performed by various national groups. It was crowded with international and American students, faculty and administrative staff, and the Athens community. This concluded the successful academic year.

## Campus Girl Scouts

Officers: Jean Bieberbach, president; Lynn Corbett, vice president; Anne Orme, treasurer; Rachel Reed, secretary.

Activities: Halloween party for Shade Brownies . . . ushering for Artist Series performances . . . a song workshop for area leaders . . . a Brownie Revel . . . painting Beacon School with Alpha Phi Omega service fraternity and Circle K . . . hiking . . . Old Man's Cave . . . Lake Hope . . . working with area troops.

At this time we wish to express our sincere appreciation to our adviser and friend, Ms. Gertrude Linnenbruegge.

"Thank you, Chips," CSGOU.



Front. Pam Myers; second row: Rachel Reed, Lynn Corbett; third row: Anne Orme, Kathy Mayfield, Jean Bieberbach.



Front row: Susan Sharp, Ellen Rubenson (president), Jan Johnston; second row: Stephanie Harris, Kim Woodward (treasurer), Pat Thompson; back row: Margaret Bush, unidentified.

## Women In Communications Incorporated

Women in Communications, Inc. is a professional organization for women in all fields of communication, including journalism, radio-tv, interpersonal communication and those intending to teach in any of these fields.

The goals of the organization include professionalism, freedom of expression, advancement of women in communications careers. Membership is also open to men who are interested in supporting the cause of equal opportunity for women in these fields.

The OU chapter had the largest student delegation at the national convention in Philadelphia this year and one of the largest at the Chicago Career Conference and the Regional Convention in Columbus.

These facts and significant growth in membership brought recognition from the national organization.



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